# NEW MEXICO
# ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

INDUSTRY DATA

LABOR FORCE DATA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

OCCUPATIONAL DATA

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

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# NEW MEXICO

# EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

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PREPARED IN MAY OF 1987 BY THE

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# NEW MEXICO ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

## PURPOSE

The Annual Manpower Planning Report is issued prior to the start of each program year by the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department. These reports are intended to aid human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected labor market conditions by area, industry and occupation, and on the characteristics of the persons who compose the labor market. Under executive order the New Mexico Employment Security Department has been assigned responsibility for oversight and management of New Mexico's statewide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system. This meets the requirements specified under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) that a considerable array of Labor Market Information (LMI) be developed that will lead to a comprehensive "labor market and occupational supply and demand information system."

The Department maintains several extensive LMI data collection and analysis programs which relate to various sections of the Act requiring:

I. Labor force, population, poverty and related socioeconomic data for administrative and allocation purposes, and

II. A comprehensive cost-efficient labor market and occupational supply and demand information system which meets state needs, is in line with federal

standards, provides projections of occupational potential growth, and publishes labor market, occupational and career information.

Contained in this report is labor market information data to aid in program planning and operations. Much of this information is available in greater detail from the New Mexico Employment Security Department's Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. A list of section publications (with content descriptions), and a description of section programs, are shown on pages 1 through 3. For those required data items not readily available, the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis will prepare estimates subject to staffing and time availability. Major projects involving survey or extensive work can be conducted under contract.

**Area Coverage**

The state is divided into three major service delivery areas (SDAs) for the distribution and administration of the funds provided under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The first is the Bernalillo County SDA which comprises all of Bernalillo County. The second is the Navajo Nation SDA which comprises all sub-county regions of the Navajo Nation. The counties involved are Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, San Juan, Socorro and Valencia. The third is the Balance of State SDA which encompasses the rest of the state. Where practical, data has been provided for all service delivery areas.

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NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT

Plans, directs, coordinates, and evaluates technical programs for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Exercises financial management of labor market information resources. Provides section training and liaison with other state and federal agencies, including appointment as Cooperating Representative to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and designation as Chairman of SOICC Technical Steering Committee.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

Performs continuing employer surveys and prepares current monthly estimates of nonagricultural employment by industry, hours of work, and earnings for New Mexico and the Albuquerque MSA. Prepares employment data for the Las Cruces and Santa Fe MSAs.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)

Develops, collects, projects, analyzes and disseminates labor area information and data regarding employment, unemployment, and related economic factors. Prepares federally-required reports for areas qualifying for financial assistance. Updates Affirmative Action packages. Prepares special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING DATA

Develops, analyzes, and disseminates long and short-range occupational projections, labor shortages, surpluses, and detailed socioeconomic data for planning. Conducts wage survey activities and special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (OES) (Contract)

Determines occupational staffing patterns of state industries by means of employer surveys, including: sample selection, survey, follow-up, manual and automated data processing, statistical analysis, publication, dissemination, and organization of information into a forecasting data base.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL (ESP)

Develops computerized programs to determine turnover and new hires by industry from U.I. base documents. Disseminates localized ESP data and studies to ESD staff for job development, employer relations, state and area placement penetration rates and other functions.

How to Look for A Job Guides.
Pamphlets prepared in cooperation with the Department of Education and listing general economic information, major employers, and kinds of jobs found in various New Mexico communities. Available for Alamogordo-Ruidoso, Albuquerque, Artesia-Carlsbad, Clovis, Espanola-Los Alamos, Farmington, Gallup, Grants-Belen, Hobbs-Lovington, Las Cruces, Las Vegas-Wagon Mound, Raton-Clayton, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City.

MANPOWER PLANNING

JTPA - Annual Manpower Planning Report
A report providing socio-economic data for the State, Albuquerque MSA, and other substate regions with an industrial, occupational, and area economic outlook for the upcoming fiscal year.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Women Workers in New Mexico
Report provides data on women by industry, occupation, and income with narrative analysis. (Data in publication largely based on 1980 census).

Large Employers in New Mexico by County and Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area.
Lists giving names, addresses and phone numbers by industry.

UI Quarterly Review
Quarterly compilation and analysis of State unemployment insurance statistics by county. Claimant characteristics provided include sex, race, industry, occupation, and usual weekly earnings.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA FOR EMPLOYERS

Affirmative Action Information.
Data tables with women and minority labor force statistics based on 1980 census. Separate pamphlets available for New Mexico and 31 substate areas. Specify area desired.

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NOTE:

Contact the New Mexico Employment Security Department, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis for copies of any of the above publications, or for addition to a mailing list.



# THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET

# INFORMATION DIRECTORY

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A list of economic & statistical publications available at no charge from:

New Mexico Employment Security Department
Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Phone: (505) 841-8645

April 1986

## LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY & SOURCES

Basic Concepts - Unemployment, Employment, Labor Force.
Pamphlet explaining commonly used terms found in labor market publications. Also includes brief description of how labor force statistics are prepared and lists major national, regional, and New Mexico labor statistics publications.

## GENERAL LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Mexico Labor Market Review.
Monthly publication with statewide and local area labor force, employment and unemployment estimates, employment by industry, average weekly earnings and significant labor market developments. Includes preliminary labor force estimates for 32 substate areas. (Mailing list available).

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table A. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate.
Monthly data tables. Available statewide and 32 substate areas. Specify calendar year(s) desired. (Mailing list for periodic updates).

Table B. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (JOBS).
Monthly data tables for each year. Available by major industry for each of 29 counties. (Does not include Statewide, Albuquerque, Las Cruces or Santa Fe areas). Specify calendar year(s) desired. (Mailing list for periodic updates).

Table C. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate, 1970-1985.
U. S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas. Annual averages, 1970-1985.

Table D. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1970-1985.
Annual averages for the period 1970-1985, includes U. S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment.
Monthly and annual average data by detailed industry. Publications for:

A. New Mexico (1939 - 1985)
B. Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County) (1975 - 1985)
C. Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) (1974 - 1985)
D. Santa Fe Area (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties) (1980 - 1985)

Facts And Figures
An annual publication providing number of employing units and number of workers by establishment size by industry for state and counties.

## EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings Estimates.
Monthly and annual averages. Has average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for selected industries. Publications for:

A. New Mexico
B. Albuquerque Area

Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey.
Annual report showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for about 100 skills in companies of 10-100 employees.

Covered Employment and Wages
Quarterly publication providing employment and wage data by industry for all New Mexico counties for employers covered under the Unemployment Compensation Law.

## OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990.
Report giving expected annual numerical job openings for about 600 occupational groups statewide and in Albuquerque with narrative analysis. Also includes information on employment changes by industry and on job characteristics.

Jobs to 1990.
Pamphlet summarizing, in a simplified manner, the job outlook nationally, and for New Mexico and Albuquerque. Intended primarily for students.

New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.
Semi-annual report listing job shortages and applicant surpluses for 20 cities.

Area Job Market Flyers.
Single page reference pamphlet providing information and tips on finding jobs. For New Mexico, Albuquerque, Farmington, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City.

**POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES**

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the nation based on land area and, yet, according to the 1980 Census, ranks only thirty-seventh based on population. This is due to the fact that the state is very sparsely populated with only 10.7 persons per square mile as compared to the national population density of 57.4 persons per square mile. New Mexico's population in 1986 was estimated at 1,479,600, up 13.5 percent from the 1980 population of 1,303,303. Projections for the state's population predict a 12 percent increase from 1985 to 1990 when the population will reach an estimated 1,637,000. It is interesting to note that in a recent study, New Mexico was projected to have the sixth fastest population growth rate in the nation through the year 1990.

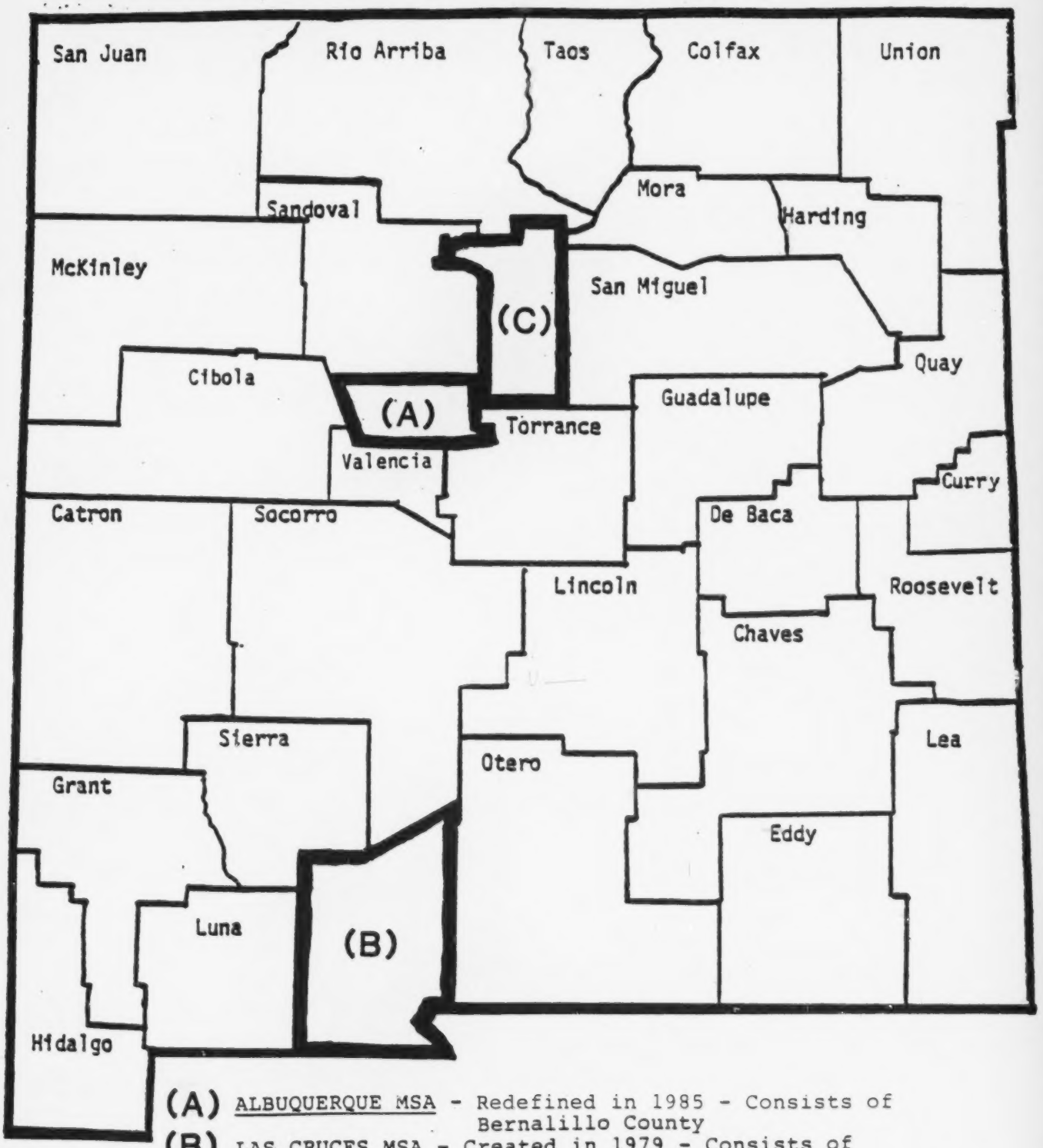
In 1986 economic conditions in New Mexico continued to worsen, due, primarily, to the dramatic decline in the price of oil and the resultant loss in employment. In 1986 total nonagricultural employment increased by only 7,200 or 1.4 percent. The number of unemployed increased by another 5,000, resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.2 percent, over 2 percentage points higher than the nation as a whole. New Mexico's economic growth over the next two years will vary by industrial sector. The mining industry is expected to continue its weak performance due to low demand, low prices, and foreign competition. Due to overbuilding and, with interest rates expected to begin a slow ascent through 1987 and 1988, construction should continue the slowdown began in 1986. The service and retail trade industries are expected to show moderate growth due primarily to growth in the hotel/motel, medical facilities (ie. nursing homes, treatment centers, etc.) and tourism sub-sectors. The wholesale trade sector is expected to show little to no growth over the next two years. Manufacturing is projected to experience

limited growth in 1987 and stronger growth in 1988 at higher rates than seen in 1985 due to the expected recovery of the semiconductor industry. This will hopefully result in the completion of Intel's plants in Rio Rancho and Signetics' new facility. Manufacturing employment in 1987, however, will remain relatively flat. Unemployment increased in the beginning of 1986, reaching a high of 9.6 percent in June and July. From July through December of 1986 the rate remained at the 9 percent level, but, by January of 1987, the rate had climbed again, reaching 9.9 percent. The unemployment rate is expected to remain at this level through most of 1987 and 1988.

Despite economic growth, poverty remains a persistent and major problem in the state and is disproportionately concentrated in rural areas and among minority groups. Over 225,500 people or over 17 percent of the New Mexico population in 1979 lived under the poverty level income. Nearly 50,000 or 14 percent of New Mexico families had less than a poverty level income, resulting in one of the highest poverty rates in the country. Furthermore, New Mexico is one of the lowest per capita income states, ranked forty-sixth out of the fifty states.

# NEW MEXICO'S

# METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSAs)

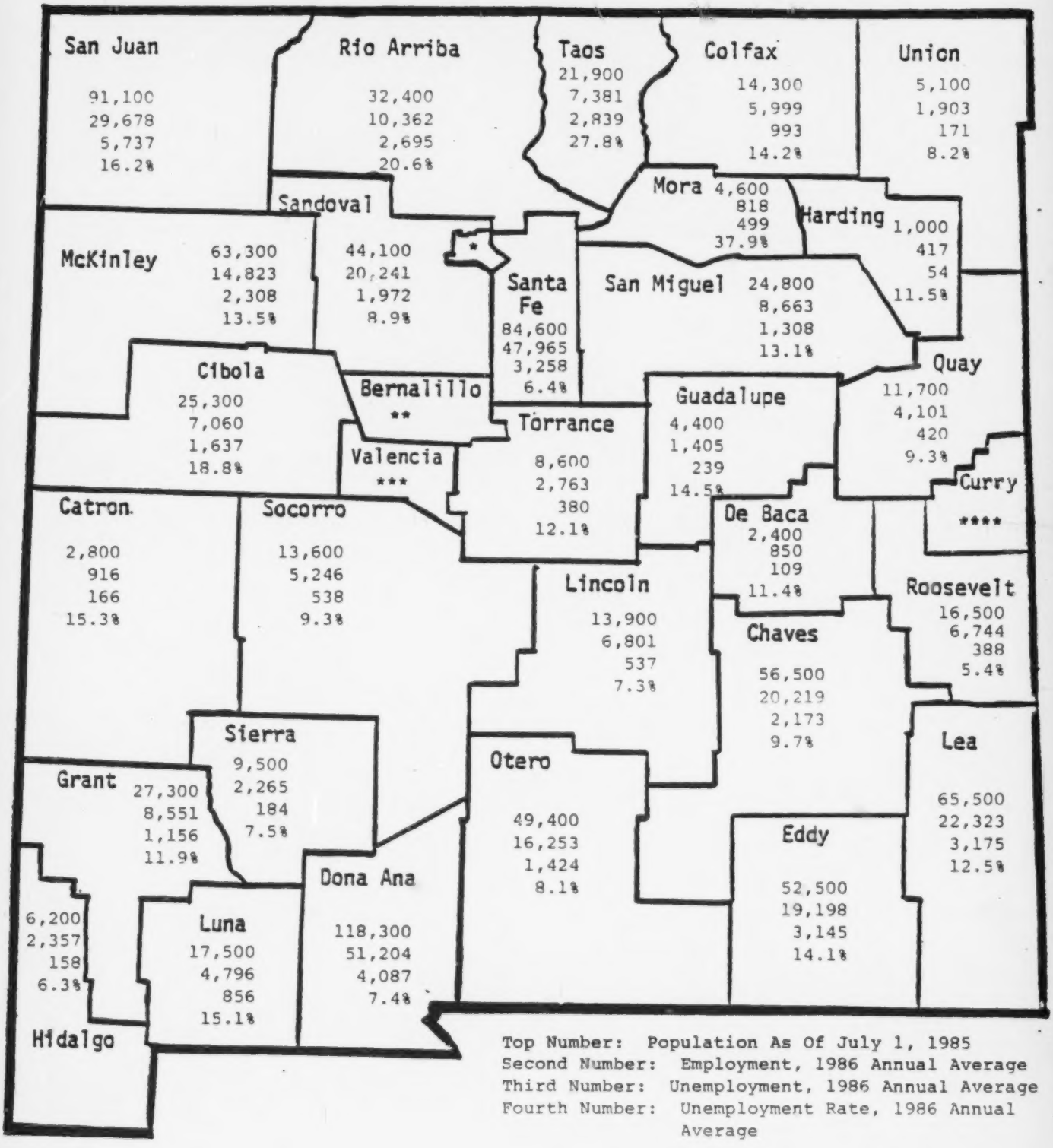



(A) ALBUQUERQUE MSA - Redefined in 1985 - Consists of Bernalillo County

(B) LAS CRUCES MSA - Created in 1979 - Consists of Dona Ana County

(C) SANTA FE MSA - Created in 1986 - Consists of Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties

# POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO




Top Number: Population As Of July 1, 1985
Second Number: Employment, 1986 Annual Average
Third Number: Unemployment, 1986 Annual Average
Fourth Number: Unemployment Rate, 1986 Annual Average

| * Los Alamos | ** Bernalillo | *** Valencia | **** Curry |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18,400 | 464,300 | 35,900 | 42,600 |
| 12,496 | 237,232 | 12,904 | 16,063 |
| 228 | 16,409 | 1,498 | 1,259 |
| 1.8% | 6.5% | 10.4% | 7.3% |

THE POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO
(In Thousands)
Mid-Year Population Estimates 1970 Through 1985

| Year | New Mexico | United States |
|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 1,017 | 203,302 |
| 1975 | 1,160 | 215,465 |
| 1980 | 1,303 | 226,546 |
| 1981 | 1,334 | 229,518 |
| 1982 | 1,367 | 231,786 |
| 1983 | 1,399 | 234,023 |
| 1984 | 1,424 | 236,158 |
| 1985 | 1,463 | 239,283 |
| 1986 | 1,479 | 242,058 /1 |

/1 This figure is as of December 1986

The population of New Mexico has grown from 1,017,000 in 1970 to 1,479,000 in 1986, an increase of 462,000 or over 45 percent. During the same period the population of the United States increased by just 19 percent. Between 1980 and 1986 the population of New Mexico increased by 176,000 or 13.5 percent. Population projections for the state show an expected 23 percent increase between 1985 and 1995 and a 17 percent increase from 1995 to the year 2005. It should be noted that the population figures provided may vary slightly due to the inclusion of different data series.

The three fastest growing counties in New Mexico from 1980 to 1985 were Sandoval (28.2%), Lincoln (26.1%), and Dona Ana (22.8%). Two counties in New Mexico accounted for almost 45 percent of the total growth; Bernalillo and Dona Ana. State and county population estimates for 1980 and 1985 are given on page 18.

The 1980 and 1984 population figures for cities are given on pages 19 and 20. Albuquerque is the state's largest city with 350,575 or one quarter

of the state's population. Santa Fe is the state's second largest city with 52,274, Las Cruces is third with 50,275 and Roswell is fourth with 45,702.

The New Mexico racial/ethnic distribution reflects the Southwestern culture with a disproportionately high percentage of Native American and Hispanic populations and an extremely low Black population as compared to the entire nation. The tables provided below and on the next page give a percentage comparison of the United States and New Mexico racial/ethnic distributions in 1980. For purposes of statistical comparison a new set of tables showing racial/ethnic distributions by race not including Hispanics has been provided. Since the racial categories in the first table include people of Hispanic origin (ie. persons in the White and other categories can also be Hispanic) it does not provide an even proportional distribution by racial/ethnic categories, but instead, tends to overstate the proportion of persons in our state who are White and understate the proportion who are Hispanic. It should also be noted that for the purposes of program planning and allocation or for program evaluation requirements, the second table will provide percentages which total to 100 percent, while the first table will provide percentages which total to well over 100 percent. More detailed racial/ethnic data, both including and excluding Hispanics, by county is provided on pages 16 and 17.

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND N.M. POPULATION BY RACE, INCLUDING HISPANICS

| Race/Ethnic | New Mexico | United States |
|---|---|---|
| White | 76.1 | 83.4 |
| Black | 1.8 | 11.7 |
| Native American | 8.2 | 0.7 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Races, NEC | 13.4 | 2.5 |
| Hispanic 1/ | 36.6 | 6.4 |

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND N.M. POPULATIONS BY RACE, NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS

| Race/Ethnic | New Mexico | United States |
|---|---|---|
| White | 53.0 | 79.6 |
| Black | 1.7 | 11.5 |
| Native American | 7.9 | 2.1 2/ |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.6 | 2/ |
| Races, NEC | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Hispanic 1/ | 36.6 | 6.4 |

1/ Hispanic is an ethnic category and Hispanics may be of any race.
2/ The percentages for Native Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders have been combined.

The tables on pages 12 and 13 provide population data for selected age groups for New Mexico, Bernalillo County and the balance of the state for 1980. In 1980 New Mexico had a much higher proportion of young people ages 19 and under than did the nation as whole, 36 percent versus 32 percent. This trend has continued through 1985 and is projected to do so through the end of the century. From 1981 to 1985, New Mexico's population under the age of 5 grew 14.0 percent, compared to the national rate of 6.5 percent for the same age cohort. For the age cohorts of 5 to 14 and 15 to 24, the growth rate in New mexico either declined more slowly or increased faster than that for the nation (see the table on the next page). The median age of New Mexicans in 1980 was a low 27.4 years compared to the national average of 30.0 years. Only three other states had lower median ages; Utah (24.2), Alaska (26.1) and Wyoming (27.1). The fact that New Mexico has a larger percentage youth population is of prime importance to program planners for a variety of reasons. Foremost among these is the fact that, due to this larger youth population, there will be a greater influx of new entrants into the labor market. To assimilate these youth into the labor market will take the combined efforts of governmental and educational facilities and the private sector.

A COMPARISON OF POPULATION GROWTH RATES,
THE UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO, JULY 1, 1981 TO JULY 1, 1985

| | TOTAL | UNDER 5 | 5 TO 14 | 15 TO 24 | 25 TO 34 | 35 TO 44 | 45 TO 54 | 55 TO 64 | 65 TO 74 | 75 PLUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1, 1981 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 229,637 | 16,931 | 34,405 | 42,115 | 38,986 | 26,400 | 22,608 | 21,956 | 15,914 | 10,323 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 7.4% | 15.0% | 18.3% | 17.0% | 11.5% | 9.8% | 9.6% | 6.9% | 4.5% |
| July 1, 1985 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 238,740 | 18,037 | 33,924 | 39,545 | 42,018 | 31,763 | 22,589 | 22,334 | 16,995 | 11,535 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 7.6% | 14.2% | 16.6% | 17.6% | 13.3% | 9.5% | 9.4% | 7.1% | 4.8% |
| Percent Change 1981 to 1985 | 4.0% | 6.5% | -1.4% | -6.1% | 7.8% | 20.3% | -0.1% | 1.7% | 6.8% | 11.7% |
| New Mexico | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1, 1981 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 1,335 | 121 | 224 | 257 | 228 | 150 | 123 | 109 | 78 | 44 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 9.1% | 16.8% | 19.3% | 17.1% | 11.2% | 9.2% | 8.2% | 5.8% | 3.3% |
| July 1, 1985 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 1,450 | 138 | 238 | 250 | 250 | 188 | 130 | 117 | 86 | 53 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 9.5% | 16.4% | 17.2% | 17.2% | 13.0% | 9.0% | 8.1% | 5.9% | 3.7% |
| Percent Change 1981 to 1985 | 8.6% | 14.0% | 6.3% | -2.7% | 9.6% | 25.3% | 5.7% | 7.3% | 10.3% | 20.5% |

Source: Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the Population of States, July 1, 1985.

## NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

| | TOTAL | | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT OF TOTAL | NUMBER | PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL | NUMBER | PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL |
| Total, All Ages | 1,302,894 | 100.0 | 642,198 | 49.3 | 660,696 | 50.7 |
| Under 5 Years | 114,618 | 8.8 | 58,604 | 51.1 | 56,014 | 48.9 |
| 5 - 9 Years | 109,717 | 8.4 | 55,544 | 50.6 | 54,173 | 49.4 |
| 10 - 13 Years | 89,950 | 6.9 | 46,304 | 51.5 | 43,646 | 48.5 |
| 14 Years | 24,035 | 1.8 | 11,880 | 49.4 | 12,155 | 50.6 |
| 15 Years | 25,451 | 2.0 | 13,082 | 51.4 | 12,369 | 48.6 |
| 16 Years And Over | 939,123 | 72.1 | 456,784 | 48.6 | 482,339 | 51.4 |
| 16 - 17 Years | 53,967 | 4.1 | 27,634 | 51.2 | 26,333 | 48.8 |
| 18 - 19 Years | 52,735 | 4.0 | 26,489 | 50.2 | 26,246 | 49.8 |
| 20 - 21 Years | 51,045 | 3.9 | 25,283 | 49.5 | 25,762 | 50.5 |
| 22 - 24 Years | 74,229 | 5.7 | 37,134 | 50.0 | 37,095 | 50.0 |
| 25 - 29 Years | 115,423 | 8.9 | 57,224 | 49.6 | 58,199 | 50.4 |
| 30 - 34 Years | 103,023 | 7.9 | 51,867 | 50.3 | 51,156 | 49.7 |
| 35 - 39 Years | 77,735 | 6.0 | 38,389 | 49.4 | 39,346 | 50.6 |
| 40 - 44 Years | 66,694 | 5.1 | 32,462 | 48.7 | 34,232 | 51.3 |
| 45 - 49 Years | 61,247 | 4.7 | 29,977 | 48.9 | 31,270 | 51.1 |
| 50 - 54 Years | 60,889 | 4.7 | 29,295 | 48.1 | 31,594 | 51.9 |
| 55 - 59 Years | 58,416 | 4.5 | 27,878 | 47.7 | 30,538 | 52.3 |
| 60 - 64 Years | 48,283 | 3.7 | 23,087 | 47.8 | 25,196 | 52.2 |
| 65 - 69 Years | 42,543 | 3.3 | 19,553 | 46.0 | 22,990 | 54.0 |
| 70 - 74 Years | 31,906 | 2.4 | 14,221 | 44.6 | 17,685 | 55.4 |
| 75 Years And Over | 40,988 | 3.1 | 16,291 | 39.7 | 24,697 | 60.3 |

Source: 1980 Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO AND SELECTED AREAS, BY AGE, 1980

| | NEW MEXICO | BERNALILLO COUNTY | | BALANCE OF STATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | NUMBER | PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL | NUMBER | PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL |
| Total, All Ages | 1,302,894 | 419,700 | 32.2 | 883,194 | 67.8 |
| Under 5 Years | 114,618 | 32,219 | 28.1 | 82,399 | 71.9 |
| 5 - 9 Years | 109,717 | 30,999 | 28.3 | 78,718 | 71.7 |
| 10 - 13 Years | 89,950 | 26,961 | 30.0 | 62,989 | 70.0 |
| 14 Years | 24,035 | 7,162 | 29.8 | 16,873 | 70.2 |
| 15 Years | 25,451 | 7,448 | 29.3 | 18,003 | 70.7 |
| 16 Years And Over | 939,123 | 314,911 | 33.5 | 624,212 | 66.5 |
| 16 - 17 Years | 53,967 | 16,830 | 31.2 | 37,137 | 68.8 |
| 18 - 19 Years | 52,735 | 17,316 | 32.8 | 35,419 | 67.2 |
| 20 - 21 Years | 51,045 | 17,490 | 34.3 | 33,555 | 65.7 |
| 22 - 24 Years | 74,229 | 26,594 | 35.8 | 47,635 | 64.2 |
| 25 - 29 Years | 115,423 | 41,982 | 36.4 | 73,441 | 63.6 |
| 30 - 34 Years | 103,023 | 36,662 | 35.6 | 66,361 | 64.4 |
| 35 - 39 Years | 77,735 | 26,829 | 34.5 | 50,906 | 65.5 |
| 40 - 44 Years | 66,694 | 21,862 | 32.8 | 44,832 | 67.2 |
| 45 - 49 Years | 61,247 | 20,155 | 32.9 | 41,092 | 67.1 |
| 50 - 54 Years | 60,889 | 19,910 | 32.7 | 40,979 | 67.3 |
| 55 - 59 Years | 58,416 | 20,008 | 34.3 | 38,408 | 65.7 |
| 60 - 64 Years | 48,283 | 15,517 | 32.1 | 32,756 | 67.9 |
| 65 - 69 Years | 42,543 | 12,998 | 30.6 | 29,545 | 69.4 |
| 70 - 74 Years | 31,906 | 9,319 | 29.2 | 22,587 | 70.8 |
| 75 Years And Over | 40,988 | 11,439 | 27.9 | 29,549 | 72.1 |

Source: 1980 Census.

NEW MEXICO, PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, 1980 THROUGH 2005

| | 1980 | | 1985 | | 1990 | | 1995 | | 2000 | | 2005 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBERS | PERCENT | NUMBERS | PERCENT | NUMBERS | PERCENT | NUMBERS | PERCENT | NUMBERS | PERCENT | NUMBERS | PERCENT |
| TOTALS | 1,308,900 | 100.0% | 1,462,600 | 100.0% | 1,637,000 | 100.0% | 1,798,900 | 100.0% | 1,951,500 | 100.0% | 2,097,600 | 100.0% |
| Under 5 Years | 115,300 | 8.8% | 135,000 | 9.2% | 144,500 | 8.8% | 148,800 | 8.3% | 152,400 | 7.8% | 158,500 | 7.6% |
| 5 - 9 Years | 110,200 | 8.4% | 120,200 | 8.2% | 140,500 | 8.6% | 149,700 | 8.3% | 153,900 | 7.9% | 156,900 | 7.5% |
| 10 - 14 Years | 114,600 | 8.8% | 117,200 | 8.0% | 128,300 | 7.8% | 147,600 | 8.2% | 156,400 | 8.0% | 159,800 | 7.6% |
| 15 - 19 Years | 132,900 | 10.2% | 118,400 | 8.1% | 122,100 | 7.5% | 132,200 | 7.3% | 151,000 | 7.7% | 159,400 | 7.6% |
| 20 - 24 Years | 126,000 | 9.6% | 131,900 | 9.0% | 121,900 | 7.4% | 125,100 | 7.0% | 134,600 | 6.9% | 152,800 | 7.3% |
| 25 - 29 Years | 115,800 | 8.8% | 128,900 | 8.8% | 139,300 | 8.5% | 128,800 | 7.2% | 131,200 | 6.7% | 139,500 | 6.7% |
| 30 - 34 Years | 101,800 | 7.8% | 124,100 | 8.5% | 139,300 | 8.5% | 148,700 | 8.3% | 137,400 | 7.0% | 138,400 | 6.6% |
| 35 - 39 Years | 78,600 | 6.0% | 109,600 | 7.5% | 132,900 | 8.1% | 146,800 | 8.2% | 155,700 | 8.0% | 143,700 | 6.9% |
| 40 - 44 Years | 67,000 | 5.1% | 82,700 | 5.7% | 113,600 | 6.9% | 136,100 | 7.6% | 149,600 | 7.7% | 158,100 | 7.5% |
| 45 - 49 Years | 62,100 | 4.7% | 68,600 | 4.7% | 84,000 | 5.1% | 114,300 | 6.4% | 136,400 | 7.0% | 149,900 | 7.1% |
| 50 - 54 Years | 60,500 | 4.6% | 63,500 | 4.3% | 70,000 | 4.3% | 84,900 | 4.7% | 114,500 | 5.9% | 136,400 | 6.5% |
| 55 - 59 Years | 58,700 | 4.5% | 61,200 | 4.2% | 64,800 | 4.0% | 70,700 | 3.9% | 84,800 | 4.3% | 114,000 | 5.4% |
| 60 - 64 Years | 49,000 | 3.7% | 58,600 | 4.0% | 61,800 | 3.8% | 64,800 | 3.6% | 70,100 | 3.6% | 83,900 | 4.0% |
| 65 - 69 Years | 43,300 | 3.3% | 48,700 | 3.3% | 58,000 | 3.5% | 60,600 | 3.4% | 63,100 | 3.2% | 68,300 | 3.3% |
| 70 - 74 Years | 31,800 | 2.4% | 40,200 | 2.7% | 45,600 | 2.8% | 53,900 | 3.0% | 56,200 | 2.9% | 58,800 | 2.8% |
| 75 Yrs And Over | 41,400 | 3.2% | 53,800 | 3.7% | 70,500 | 4.3% | 86,100 | 4.8% | 104,100 | 5.3% | 119,000 | 5.7% |

| | PERCENT CHANGE (1980 - 1985) | PERCENT CHANGE (1985 - 1990) | PERCENT CHANGE (1990 - 1995) | PERCENT CHANGE (1995 - 2000) | PERCENT CHANGE (2000 - 2005) | PERCENT CHANGE (1980 - 2005) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTALS | 11.7% | 11.9% | 9.9% | 8.5% | 7.5% | 60.3% |
| Under 5 Years | 17.1% | 7.0% | 3.0% | 2.4% | 4.0% | 37.5% |
| 5 - 9 Years | 9.1% | 16.9% | 6.5% | 2.8% | 1.9% | 42.4% |
| 10 - 14 Years | 2.3% | 9.5% | 15.0% | 6.0% | 2.2% | 39.4% |
| 15 - 19 Years | -10.9% | 3.1% | 8.3% | 14.2% | 5.6% | 19.9% |
| 20 - 24 Years | 4.7% | -7.6% | 2.6% | 7.6% | 13.5% | 21.3% |
| 25 - 29 Years | 11.3% | 8.1% | -7.5% | 1.9% | 6.3% | 20.5% |
| 30 - 34 Years | 21.9% | 12.2% | 6.7% | -7.6% | 0.7% | 36.0% |
| 35 - 39 Years | 39.4% | 21.3% | 10.5% | 6.1% | -7.7% | 82.8% |
| 40 - 44 Years | 23.4% | 37.4% | 19.8% | 9.9% | 5.7% | 136.0% |
| 45 - 49 Years | 10.5% | 22.4% | 36.1% | 19.3% | 9.9% | 141.4% |
| 50 - 54 Years | 5.0% | 10.2% | 21.3% | 34.9% | 19.1% | 125.5% |
| 55 - 59 Years | 4.3% | 5.9% | 9.1% | 19.9% | 34.4% | 94.2% |
| 60 - 64 Years | 19.6% | 5.5% | 4.9% | 8.2% | 19.7% | 71.2% |
| 65 - 69 Years | 12.5% | 19.1% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 8.2% | 57.7% |
| 70 - 74 Years | 26.4% | 13.4% | 18.2% | 4.3% | 4.6% | 84.9% |
| 75 Yrs And Over | 30.0% | 31.0% | 22.1% | 20.9% | 14.3% | 187.4% |

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NEW MEXICO COUNTIES AND THE BALANCE OF THE STATE, 1985 - 2005

| | NUMBER OF PERSONS 1985 | NUMBER OF PERSONS 1990 | NUMBER OF PERSONS 1995 | NUMBER OF PERSONS 2000 | NUMBER OF PERSONS 2005 | PERCENT CHANGE 1985-2005 | NUMERIC CHANGE 1985-2005 | PERCENT OF TOTAL CHANGE 1985-2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bernalillo County | 465,900 | 525,800 | 575,800 | 614,800 | 652,100 | 40.0% | 186,200 | 29.3% |
| Balance of State | 997,000 | 1,111,300 | 1,223,000 | 1,336,700 | 1,445,500 | 45.0% | 448,500 | 70.7% |
| Catron County | 2,800 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 10.7% | 300 | 0.0% |
| Chaves County | 60,000 | 68,000 | 74,700 | 79,900 | 85,100 | 41.8% | 25,100 | 4.0% |
| Cibola County | 24,400 | 21,900 | 22,400 | 24,500 | 26,600 | 9.0% | 2,200 | 0.3% |
| Colfax County | 13,400 | 14,700 | 15,800 | 16,900 | 18,000 | 34.3% | 4,600 | 0.7% |
| Curry County | 44,300 | 47,700 | 50,800 | 53,800 | 56,700 | 28.0% | 12,400 | 2.0% |
| De Baca County | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 4.3% | 100 | 0.0% |
| Dona Ana County | 115,800 | 131,300 | 145,000 | 158,300 | 171,400 | 48.0% | 55,600 | 8.8% |
| Eddy County | 54,900 | 60,900 | 65,900 | 71,300 | 77,000 | 40.3% | 22,100 | 3.5% |
| Grant County | 28,400 | 30,600 | 32,900 | 35,100 | 37,400 | 31.7% | 9,000 | 1.4% |
| Guadalupe County | 4,400 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 2.3% | 100 | 0.0% |
| Harding County | 1,000 | 900 | 800 | 700 | 600 | -40.0% | (400) | -0.1% |
| Hidalgo County | 6,400 | 7,000 | 7,600 | 8,300 | 9,000 | 40.6% | 2,600 | 0.4% |
| Lea County | 69,400 | 82,500 | 95,400 | 109,800 | 126,000 | 81.6% | 56,600 | 8.9% |
| Lincoln County | 14,400 | 17,700 | 20,300 | 22,300 | 24,100 | 67.4% | 9,700 | 1.5% |
| Los Alamos County | 20,100 | 23,100 | 24,800 | 26,400 | 27,900 | 38.8% | 7,800 | 1.2% |
| Luna County | 17,000 | 18,200 | 19,200 | 20,300 | 21,200 | 24.7% | 4,200 | 0.7% |
| McKinley County | 62,000 | 68,100 | 74,600 | 81,300 | 88,300 | 42.4% | 26,300 | 4.1% |
| Mora County | 4,700 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | -4.3% | (200) | 0.0% |
| Otero County | 51,000 | 58,500 | 65,300 | 71,700 | 77,800 | 52.5% | 26,800 | 4.2% |
| Quay County | 10,700 | 10,900 | 11,100 | 11,300 | 11,500 | 7.5% | 800 | 0.1% |
| Rio Arriba County | 32,900 | 36,200 | 39,300 | 42,200 | 45,200 | 37.4% | 12,300 | 1.9% |
| Roosevelt County | 17,000 | 18,100 | 18,800 | 19,200 | 19,600 | 15.3% | 2,600 | 0.4% |
| Sandoval County | 37,000 | 42,700 | 49,000 | 55,200 | 61,600 | 66.5% | 24,600 | 3.9% |
| San Juan County | 98,100 | 112,600 | 130,400 | 152,300 | 168,100 | 71.4% | 70,000 | 11.0% |
| San Miguel County | 24,900 | 26,700 | 28,100 | 29,200 | 30,300 | 21.7% | 5,400 | 0.9% |
| Santa Fe County | 84,100 | 92,700 | 100,500 | 107,100 | 113,600 | 35.1% | 29,500 | 4.6% |
| Sierra County | 9,100 | 9,400 | 9,700 | 9,800 | 9,900 | 8.8% | 800 | 0.1% |
| Socorro County | 15,000 | 16,800 | 18,100 | 19,200 | 20,300 | 35.3% | 5,300 | 0.8% |
| Taos County | 21,500 | 23,900 | 26,600 | 29,300 | 31,900 | 48.4% | 10,400 | 1.6% |
| Torrance County | 8,400 | 9,200 | 10,000 | 10,900 | 11,700 | 39.3% | 3,300 | 0.5% |
| Union County | 5,400 | 6,100 | 6,700 | 7,300 | 7,900 | 46.3% | 2,500 | 0.4% |
| Valencia County | 36,200 | 40,900 | 45,100 | 48,700 | 52,300 | 44.5% | 16,100 | 2.5% |

Source: University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Projections of the Population of New Mexico By County, 1980-2005.

## POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS)

| | WHITE, NOT HISPANIC | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | BLACK, NOT HISPANIC | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | NATIVE AMERICAN NOT HISPANIC | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | PACIFIC ISLANDER NOT HISPANIC | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | REMAINING RACES NOT HISPANIC | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | HISPANIC, ALL RACES | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | 690,236 | 53.0% | 22,228 | 1.7% | 103,077 | 7.9% | 7,033 | 0.5% | 3,089 | 0.2% | 477,051 | 36.6% |
| Bernalillo County | 241,782 | 57.6% | 8,569 | 2.0% | 9,775 | 2.3% | 3,899 | 0.9% | 1,037 | 0.2% | 154,638 | 36.8% |
| Catron County | 1,910 | 70.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 30 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 780 | 28.7% |
| Chaves County | 33,747 | 66.0% | 1,243 | 2.4% | 306 | 0.6% | 107 | 0.2% | 88 | 0.2% | 15,612 | 30.6% |
| Colfax County | 6,881 | 50.3% | 87 | 0.6% | 162 | 1.2% | 43 | 0.3% | 13 | 0.1% | 6,481 | 47.4% |
| Curry County | 30,203 | 71.9% | 2,734 | 6.5% | 254 | 0.6% | 488 | 1.2% | 187 | 0.4% | 8,153 | 19.4% |
| De Baca County | 1,680 | 68.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 12 | 0.5% | 759 | 31.0% |
| Dona Ana County | 43,379 | 45.0% | 1,538 | 1.6% | 565 | 0.6% | 448 | 0.5% | 239 | 0.2% | 50,171 | 52.1% |
| Eddy County | 32,014 | 66.9% | 730 | 1.5% | 260 | 0.5% | 79 | 0.2% | 71 | 0.1% | 14,701 | 30.7% |
| Grant County | 12,322 | 47.0% | 200 | 0.8% | 110 | 0.4% | 58 | 0.2% | 62 | 0.2% | 13,452 | 51.3% |
| Guadalupe County | 725 | 16.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 39 | 0.9% | 4 | 0.1% | 3,716 | 82.9% |
| Harding County | 600 | 55.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 7 | 0.6% | 483 | 44.3% |
| Hidalgo County | 3,135 | 52.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 30 | 0.5% | 11 | 0.2% | 2,849 | 47.3% |
| Lea County | 40,703 | 72.7% | 2,731 | 4.9% | 413 | 0.7% | 94 | 0.2% | 164 | 0.3% | 11,888 | 21.2% |
| Lincoln County | 7,953 | 72.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 69 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 23 | 0.2% | 2,927 | 26.7% |
| Los Alamos County | 15,100 | 85.8% | 112 | 0.6% | 58 | 0.3% | 241 | 1.4% | 13 | 0.1% | 2,075 | 11.8% |
| Luna County | 9,071 | 58.2% | 211 | 1.4% | 55 | 0.4% | 33 | 0.2% | 44 | 0.3% | 6,171 | 39.6% |
| McKinley County | 11,440 | 20.3% | 383 | 0.7% | 36,729 | 65.1% | 167 | 0.3% | 199 | 0.4% | 7,531 | 13.3% |
| Mora County | 555 | 13.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 10 | 0.2% | 3,640 | 86.6% |
| Otero County | 30,063 | 67.3% | 2,119 | 4.7% | 2,161 | 4.8% | 561 | 1.3% | 113 | 0.3% | 9,648 | 21.6% |
| Quay County | 6,613 | 62.5% | 110 | 1.0% | 72 | 0.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 27 | 0.3% | 3,753 | 35.5% |
| Rio Arriba County | 4,286 | 14.6% | 39 | 0.1% | 3,065 | 10.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 35 | 0.1% | 21,852 | 74.6% |
| Roosevelt County | 11,781 | 75.1% | 248 | 1.6% | 215 | 1.4% | 49 | 0.3% | 24 | 0.2% | 3,378 | 21.5% |
| Sandoval County | 15,463 | 44.4% | 254 | 0.7% | 9,406 | 27.0% | 81 | 0.2% | 9 | .0% | 9,586 | 27.5% |
| San Juan County | 44,787 | 55.0% | 137 | 0.2% | 26,639 | 32.7% | 174 | 0.2% | 153 | 0.2% | 9,543 | 11.7% |
| San Miguel County | 3,903 | 17.2% | 35 | 0.2% | 126 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 141 | 0.6% | 18,524 | 81.5% |
| Santa Fe County | 31,252 | 41.5% | 255 | 0.3% | 1,719 | 2.3% | 170 | 0.2% | 78 | 0.1% | 41,886 | 55.6% |
| Sierra County | 6,235 | 74.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 40 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 14 | 0.2% | 2,142 | 25.4% |
| Socorro County | 5,245 | 41.7% | 73 | 0.6% | 1,202 | 9.6% | 161 | 1.3% | 17 | 0.1% | 5,868 | 46.7% |
| Taos County | 4,683 | 24.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 1,189 | 6.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 114 | 0.6% | 13,448 | 69.2% |
| Torrance County | 4,296 | 57.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 61 | 0.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 25 | 0.3% | 3,076 | 41.2% |
| Union County | 3,240 | 68.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1,476 | 31.3% |
| Valencia/Cibola County | 25,189 | 41.2% | 420 | 0.7% | 8,396 | 13.7% | 111 | 0.2% | 155 | 0.3% | 26,844 | 43.9% |

Source: 1980 Census.

## POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (INCLUDING HISPANICS), 1980

| | WHITE 1/ | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | BLACK | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | NATIVE AMERICAN | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL | SPANISH ORIGIN 2/ | PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | 1,165,345 | 89.4% | 23,071 | 1.8% | 106,750 | 8.2% | 7,726 | 0.6% | 477,051 | 36.6% |
| Bernalillo County | 395,516 | 94.1% | 8,980 | 2.1% | 11,016 | 2.6% | 4,188 | 1.0% | 154,638 | 36.8% |
| Catron County | 2,690 | 98.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 30 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 780 | 28.7% |
| Chaves County | 49,336 | 96.5% | 1,294 | 2.5% | 362 | 0.7% | 111 | 0.2% | 15,612 | 30.6% |
| Colfax County | 13,366 | 97.8% | 87 | 0.6% | 171 | 1.3% | 43 | 0.3% | 6,481 | 47.4% |
| Curry County | 38,445 | 91.5% | 2,757 | 6.6% | 270 | 0.6% | 547 | 1.3% | 8,153 | 19.4% |
| De Baca County | 2,451 | 99.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 759 | 30.9% |
| Dona Ana County | 93,507 | 97.1% | 1,589 | 1.6% | 762 | 0.8% | 482 | 0.5% | 50,171 | 52.1% |
| Eddy County | 46,589 | 97.4% | 768 | 1.6% | 419 | 0.9% | 79 | 0.2% | 14,701 | 30.7% |
| Grant County | 25,778 | 98.4% | 222 | 0.8% | 146 | 0.6% | 58 | 0.2% | 13,452 | 51.3% |
| Guadalupe County | 4,436 | 98.7% | 2 | .0% | 17 | 0.4% | 41 | 0.9% | 3,716 | 82.7% |
| Harding County | 1,090 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 483 | 44.3% |
| Hidalgo County | 5,995 | 99.1% | 17 | 0.3% | 7 | 0.1% | 30 | 0.5% | 2,849 | 47.1% |
| Lea County | 52,755 | 94.2% | 2,731 | 4.9% | 413 | 0.7% | 94 | 0.2% | 11,888 | 21.2% |
| Lincoln County | 10,897 | 99.1% | 19 | 0.2% | 75 | 0.7% | 6 | 0.1% | 2,927 | 26.6% |
| Los Alamos County | 17,176 | 97.6% | 112 | 0.6% | 70 | 0.4% | 241 | 1.4% | 2,075 | 11.8% |
| Luna County | 15,201 | 97.5% | 261 | 1.7% | 75 | 0.5% | 48 | 0.3% | 6,171 | 39.6% |
| McKinley County | 18,780 | 33.2% | 387 | 0.7% | 37,115 | 65.6% | 167 | 0.3% | 7,531 | 13.3% |
| Mora County | 4,203 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | .0% | 0 | 0.0% | 3,640 | 86.6% |
| Otero County | 39,689 | 88.9% | 2,139 | 4.8% | 2,207 | 4.9% | 630 | 1.4% | 9,648 | 21.6% |
| Quay County | 10,386 | 98.2% | 110 | 1.0% | 79 | 0.7% | 2 | .0% | 3,753 | 35.5% |
| Rio Arriba County | 25,859 | 88.3% | 39 | 0.1% | 3,379 | 11.5% | 5 | .0% | 21,852 | 74.6% |
| Roosevelt County | 15,183 | 96.7% | 248 | 1.6% | 215 | 1.4% | 49 | 0.3% | 3,378 | 21.5% |
| Sandoval County | 24,971 | 72.6% | 272 | 0.8% | 9,471 | 27.5% | 85 | 0.2% | 9,586 | 27.9% |
| San Juan County | 54,224 | 66.6% | 145 | 0.2% | 26,866 | 33.0% | 198 | 0.2% | 9,543 | 11.7% |
| San Miguel County | 22,474 | 98.8% | 66 | 0.3% | 184 | 0.8% | 27 | 0.1% | 18,524 | 81.4% |
| Santa Fe County | 72,744 | 96.5% | 273 | 0.4% | 2,147 | 2.8% | 196 | 0.3% | 41,886 | 55.6% |
| Sierra County | 8,387 | 99.2% | 16 | 0.2% | 44 | 0.5% | 7 | 0.1% | 2,142 | 25.3% |
| Socorro County | 11,052 | 88.0% | 90 | 0.7% | 1,226 | 9.8% | 196 | 1.6% | 5,868 | 46.7% |
| Taos County | 18,161 | 93.3% | 8 | .0% | 1,273 | 6.5% | 14 | 0.1% | 13,448 | 69.1% |
| Torrance County | 7,391 | 98.7% | 10 | 0.1% | 67 | 0.9% | 23 | 0.3% | 3,076 | 41.1% |
| Union County | 4,712 | 99.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.1% | 10 | 0.2% | 1,476 | 31.2% |
| Valencia County | 51,901 | 84.9% | 429 | 0.7% | 8,636 | 14.1% | 149 | 0.2% | 26,844 | 43.9% |

1/ Includes certain Asian and Pacific Islander groups and any other races not listed on census questionnaires.

2/ An ethnic self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Differs from 1970 definition. Persons of Spanish Origin (Hispanic) can be of any race.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES - 1980 AND 1985

| | JULY 1, 1985 | APRIL 1, 1980 | CHANGE 1980 - 1985 NUMERIC | CHANGE 1980 - 1985 PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | 1,450,000 | 1,303,303 | 147,000 | 11.3% |
| Bernalillo County | 464,300 | 420,262 | 44,000 | 10.5% |
| Catron County | 2,800 | 2,720 | 1/ | 1.8% |
| Chaves County | 56,500 | 51,103 | 5,400 | 10.6% |
| Cibola County | 25,300 | 30,346 | (5,000) | -16.5% |
| Colfax County | 14,300 | 13,667 | 600 | 4.6% |
| Curry County | 42,600 | 42,019 | 600 | 1.5% |
| De Baca County | 2,400 | 2,454 | (100) | -3.1% |
| Dona Ana County | 118,300 | 96,340 | 22,000 | 22.8% |
| Eddy County | 52,500 | 47,855 | 4,700 | 9.8% |
| Grant County | 27,300 | 26,204 | 1,100 | 4.2% |
| Guadalupe County | 4,400 | 4,496 | 1/ | -1.4% |
| Harding County | 1,000 | 1,090 | (100) | -7.9% |
| Hidalgo County | 6,200 | 6,049 | 100 | 2.4% |
| Lea County | 65,500 | 55,993 | 9,500 | 17.0% |
| Lincoln County | 13,900 | 10,997 | 2,900 | 26.1% |
| Los Alamos County | 18,400 | 17,599 | 800 | 4.4% |
| Luna County | 17,500 | 15,585 | 2,000 | 12.6% |
| McKinley County | 63,300 | 56,536 | 6,700 | 11.9% |
| Mora County | 4,600 | 4,205 | 400 | 8.8% |
| Otero County | 49,400 | 44,665 | 4,700 | 10.5% |
| Quay County | 11,700 | 10,577 | 1,100 | 10.4% |
| Rio Arriba County | 32,400 | 29,282 | 3,100 | 10.8% |
| Roosevelt County | 16,500 | 15,695 | 800 | 4.9% |
| Sandoval County | 44,100 | 34,400 | 9,700 | 28.2% |
| San Juan County | 91,100 | 81,433 | 9,700 | 11.9% |
| San Miguel County | 24,800 | 22,751 | 2,100 | 9.2% |
| Santa Fe County | 84,600 | 75,519 | 9,100 | 12.1% |
| Sierra County | 9,500 | 8,454 | 1,100 | 12.5% |
| Socorro County | 13,600 | 12,566 | 1,000 | 8.1% |
| Taos County | 21,900 | 19,456 | 2,400 | 12.4% |
| Torrance County | 8,600 | 7,491 | 1,100 | 14.7% |
| Union County | 5,100 | 4,725 | 300 | 7.4% |
| Valencia County | 35,900 | 30,769 | 5,100 | 16.5% |

1/ Less than 50 persons or 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO CITIES, 1980-84

| CITY | COUNTY | 1984 | PERCENT CHANGE 1984/80 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamogordo | Otero | 27,485 | 14.4% | 24,024 |
| Albuquerque | Bernalillo | 350,575 | 5.5% | 332,336 |
| Artesia | Eddy | 11,938 | 15.0% | 10,385 |
| Aztec | San Juan | 6,936 | 25.8% | 5,512 |
| Bayard | Grant | 2,994 | -1.4% | 3,036 |
| Belen | Valencia | 6,794 | 21.0% | 5,617 |
| Bernalillo | Sandoval | 2,736 | -8.4% | 2,988 |
| Bloomfield | San Juan | 6,462 | 32.4% | 4,881 |
| Bosque Farms | Valencia | 4,029 | 20.2% | 3,353 |
| Capitan | Lincoln | 879 | 15.4% | 762 |
| Carlsbad | Eddy | 28,433 | 11.5% | 25,496 |
| Carrizozo | Lincoln | 1,233 | 0.9% | 1,222 |
| Causey | Roosevelt | 75 | -7.4% | 81 |
| Central | Grant | 2,126 | 8.0% | 1,968 |
| Chama | Rio Arriba | 1,093 | 0.3% | 1,090 |
| Cimarron | Colfax | 766 | -13.7% | 888 |
| Clayton | Union | 3,517 | 18.5% | 2,968 |
| Cloudcroft | Otero | 642 | 23.2% | 521 |
| Clovis | Curry | 33,424 | 7.1% | 31,194 |
| Columbus | Luna | 432 | 4.3% | 414 |
| Corona | Lincoln | 286 | 21.2% | 236 |
| Corrales | Sandoval and Bernalillo | 2,616 | -6.3% | 2,791 |
| Cuba | Sandoval | 519 | -14.8% | 609 |
| Deming | Luna | 10,609 | 6.5% | 9,964 |
| Des Moines | Union | 163 | -8.4% | 178 |
| Dexter | Chaves | 1,112 | 387.7% | 228 |
| Dora | Roosevelt | 189 | 12.5% | 168 |
| Eagle Nest | Colfax | 233 | 15.3% | 202 |
| Elida | Roosevelt | 213 | 5.4% | 202 |
| Encino | Torrance | 159 | 2.6% | 155 |
| Espanola | Santa Fe and Rio Arriba | 7,450 | 9.5% | 6,803 |
| Estancia | Torrance | 842 | 1.4% | 830 |
| Eunice | Lea | 3,234 | 8.9% | 2,970 |
| Farmington | San Juan | 37,332 | 19.6% | 31,222 |
| Floyd | Roosevelt | 156 | 6.8% | 146 |
| Folsom | Union | 67 | -8.2% | 73 |
| Fort Sumner | De Baca | 1,341 | -5.6% | 1,421 |
| Gallup | McKinley | 20,959 | 15.4% | 18,167 |
| Grady | Curry | 138 | 13.1% | 122 |
| Grants | Cibola | 9,808 | -14.3% | 11,439 |
| Grenville | Union | 38 | -2.6% | 39 |
| Hagerman | Chaves | 939 | 0.3% | 936 |
| Hatch | Dona Ana | 1,084 | 5.4% | 1,028 |
| Hobbs | Lea | 35,029 | 20.2% | 29,153 |
| Hope | Eddy | 145 | 30.6% | 111 |
| House | Quay | 108 | -7.7% | 117 |
| Hurley | Grant | 1,670 | 3.3% | 1,616 |
| Jal | Lea | 2,943 | 10.0% | 2,675 |
| Jemez Springs | Sandoval | 306 | -3.2% | 316 |

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO CITIES, 1980-84

| CITY | COUNTY | 1984 | PERCENT CHANGE 1984/80 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Arthur | Chaves | 446 | 36.4% | 327 |
| Las Cruces | Dona Ana | 50,275 | 11.5% | 45,086 |
| Las Vegas | San Miguel | 15,364 | 7.3% | 14,322 |
| Logan | Quay | 773 | 5.2% | 735 |
| Lordsburg | Hidalgo | 3,202 | 0.2% | 3,195 |
| Los Alamos | Los Alamos | 19,040 | 8.2% | 17,599 |
| Los Lunas | Valencia | 4,832 | 37.1% | 3,525 |
| Los Ranchos | Bernalillo | 3,014 | 10.0% | 2,739 |
| Loving | Eddy | 1,524 | 12.5% | 1,355 |
| Lovington | Lea | 11,704 | 20.3% | 9,727 |
| Magdalena | Socorro | 1,117 | 9.3% | 1,022 |
| Maxwell | Colfax | 311 | -1.6% | 316 |
| Melrose | Curry | 669 | 3.1% | 649 |
| Mesilla | Dona Ana | 2,624 | 29.3% | 2,029 |
| Milan | Cibola | 3,015 | -19.5% | 3,747 |
| Moriarty | Torrance | 1,451 | 13.7% | 1,276 |
| Mosquero | Harding and San Miguel | 174 | -11.7% | 197 |
| Mountainaire | Torrance | 1,102 | -5.8% | 1,170 |
| Pecos | San Miguel | 1,046 | 18.2% | 885 |
| Portales | Roosevelt | 10,456 | 5.2% | 9,940 |
| Questa | Taos | 1,313 | 9.2% | 1,202 |
| Raton | Colfax | 7,923 | -3.7% | 8,225 |
| Red River | Taos | 370 | 11.4% | 332 |
| Reserve | Catron | 472 | 7.5% | 439 |
| Rio Rancho | Sandoval | 12,310 | 23.3% | 9,985 |
| Roswell | Chaves | 45,702 | 15.2% | 39,676 |
| Roy | Harding | 316 | -17.1% | 381 |
| Ruidoso | Lincoln | 5,257 | 23.4% | 4,260 |
| Ruidoso Downs | Lincoln | 1,312 | 38.3% | 949 |
| San Jon | Quay | 262 | -23.2% | 341 |
| San Ysidro | Sandoval | 187 | -6.0% | 199 |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe | 52,274 | 6.0% | 49,299 |
| Santa Rosa | Guadalupe | 2,453 | -0.6% | 2,469 |
| Silver City | Grant | 11,014 | 11.4% | 9,887 |
| Socorro | Socorro | 8,100 | 12.9% | 7,173 |
| Springer | Colfax | 1,568 | -5.4% | 1,657 |
| Sunland Park | Dona Ana | 5,070 | 17.6% | 4,313 |
| T or C | Sierra | 5,590 | 7.1% | 5,219 |
| Taos | Taos | 3,444 | 2.2% | 3,369 |
| Tatum | Lea | 974 | 8.7% | 896 |
| Texico | Curry | 955 | -0.3% | 958 |
| Tijeras | Bernalillo | 398 | 28.0% | 311 |
| Tucumcari | Quay | 6,957 | 2.8% | 6,765 |
| Tularosa | Otero | 2,704 | 6.6% | 2,536 |
| Vaughn | Guadalupe | 714 | -3.1% | 737 |
| Virden | Hidalgo | 262 | 6.5% | 246 |
| Wagon Mound | Mora | 428 | 2.9% | 416 |
| Willard | Torrance | 176 | 6.0% | 166 |
| Williamsburg | Sierra | 406 | -6.2% | 433 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## A COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIES OF NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

The economies of the United States and New Mexico have paralleled each other in terms of rates of growth, as measured by the percent change in the civilian labor force and total employment, for a number of years (see the table on the next page). In the last two years, however, the directions of unemployment have changed. From 1980 to 1984, the unemployment rates of both areas paralleled each other. In 1985 and 1986, however, the rates have gone in different directions, with New Mexico's 1986 annual average unemployment rate reaching 9.2 percent as compared with the national rate of 7.0 percent. This is over two percentage points difference. Even more dramatic, however, is the different directions in which the percent change in the number of unemployed for the nation and state have gone. The number of unemployed in the United States has continually declined from 1983 through 1986. New Mexico, while experiencing a decline from 1983 to 1984, has seen the number of unemployed increase significantly since then. The most glaring difference in the rates of growth of the number of unemployed is provided by the 1983-84 and 1984-85 percent changes. From 1983 to 1984 both the U.S. and New Mexico saw the total number of unemployed drop by at least 20 percent. In 1985, however, while the number of unemployed in the nation dropped by 2.7 percent, the number of unemployed in the state increased by 21.3 percent, over 20 percentage points difference. From 1985 to 1986, the situation was similar, with the nation's unemployed declining by nine-tenths of one percent and New Mexico's unemployed increasing by 8.8 percent.

This divergence is due to the fact that the industrial compositions of the United States and New Mexico are different and react differently to various economic stimuli. New Mexico differs from the nation in that it has

LABOR FORCE DATA FOR THE U.S. AND N.M., 1980 - 1986

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 106,940,000 | 108,670,000 | 110,204,000 | 111,550,000 | 113,544,000 | 115,461,000 | 117,834,000 |
| Percent Change From Previous Year | | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 1.7% | 2.1% |
| NEW MEXICO | 562,000 | 579,000 | 596,000 | 609,000 | 628,000 | 642,000 | 672,000 |
| Percent Change From Previous Year | | 3.0% | 2.9% | 2.2% | 3.1% | 2.2% | 4.7% |
| EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 99,303,000 | 100,397,000 | 99,526,000 | 100,833,000 | 105,005,000 | 107,149,000 | 109,597,000 |
| Percent Change From Previous Year | | 1.1% | -0.9% | 1.3% | 4.1% | 2.0% | 2.3% |
| NEW MEXICO | 520,000 | 537,000 | 541,000 | 547,000 | 581,000 | 585,000 | 610,000 |
| Percent Change From Previous Year | | 3.3% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 6.2% | 0.7% | 4.3% |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 7,637,000 | 8,273,000 | 10,678,000 | 10,717,000 | 8,539,000 | 8,312,000 | 8,237,000 |
| Percent Change From Previous Year | | 8.3% | 29.1% | 0.4% | -20.3% | -2.7% | -0.9% |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.1% | 7.6% | 9.7% | 9.6% | 7.5% | 7.2% | 7.0% |
| NEW MEXICO | 42,000 | 42,000 | 55,000 | 62,000 | 47,000 | 57,000 | 62,000 |
| Percent Change From Previous Year | | 0.0% | 31.0% | 12.7% | -24.2% | 21.3% | 8.8% |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.5% | 7.3% | 9.2% | 10.2% | 7.5% | 8.9% | 9.2% |

a higher percentage of its labor force employed in the mining and government sectors than the nation as a whole (see the table on page 76). For this reason, the national economic recovery which began in 1983 has not had as beneficial an impact on New Mexico as it has on the nation as a whole. Due to low demand, low prices, foreign competition and a strong dollar, the mining sector has been severely crippled. With over 3 percent of the state's labor force employed in the mining sector, this has prevented New Mexico from participating in the recovery to the same extent as the rest of the nation. The recent and unprecedented drop in the price of oil has further crippled New Mexico's economy. This severe decline in the mining sector is not expected to change in the near future.

Nationally, with the decline in 1986 in the price of oil there was an increase in the disposable income of consumers and a resultant increase in consumer spending. This trend, toward higher consumer spending may be partially negated by such factors as low consumer confidence and low income growth. The decline in the value of the dollar overseas should also lead to increased employment in manufacturing, as American-made goods are able to compete on more equal terms with imported goods. The possibility of tariffs being levied against Japanese imports may also aid our nation's manufacturing industry. On the other hand, this may not impact as favorably on trade employment, due to the fact that overall consumer goods prices may be higher. The outcome of these factors and others, such as proposed deficit reducing measures, the trade imbalance, and tax reform, will help determine the future growth of inflation and the direction in which interest rates will move. They will also determine the extent to which government employment will have to be curtailed. Lower interest rates benefit many sectors of the economy, such as construction, whereas higher rates are injurious.

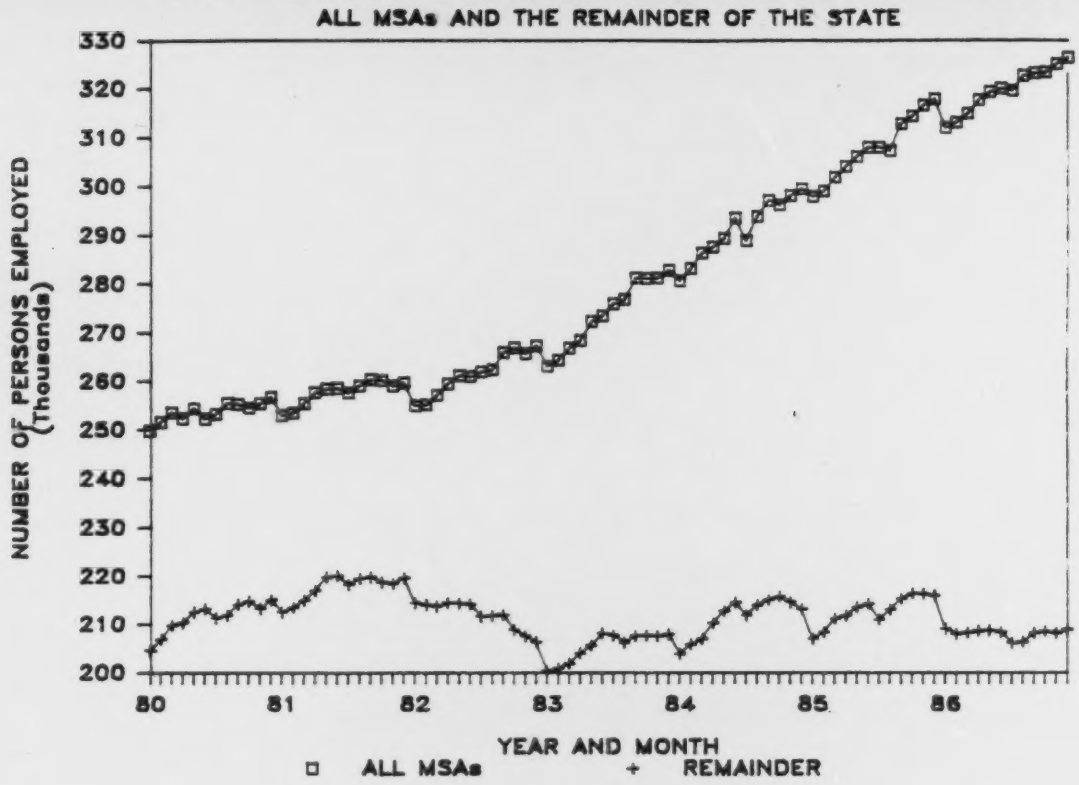
With the effects and directions of movement of these factors still unknown, analysts are predicting a period of average growth for the nation, with the rate hovering between 2.5 and 3.5 percent for 1987 and 1988.

New Mexico, with its reliance on mining and government employment is not expected to fare as well. Total nonagricultural employment is expected to increase at a rate of 1.0 and 1.5 percent in 1987 and 1988. Most of this growth will be in the retail trade and service sectors. The increase will not be as great in the state as in the nation due to the loss of high-paying mining jobs and the resultant decrease in consumer spending. And, as stated earlier, not all areas in the state will benefit equally from this growth. Growth in government, the largest employment sector in New Mexico, will be severely limited by state and federal revenue limitations.

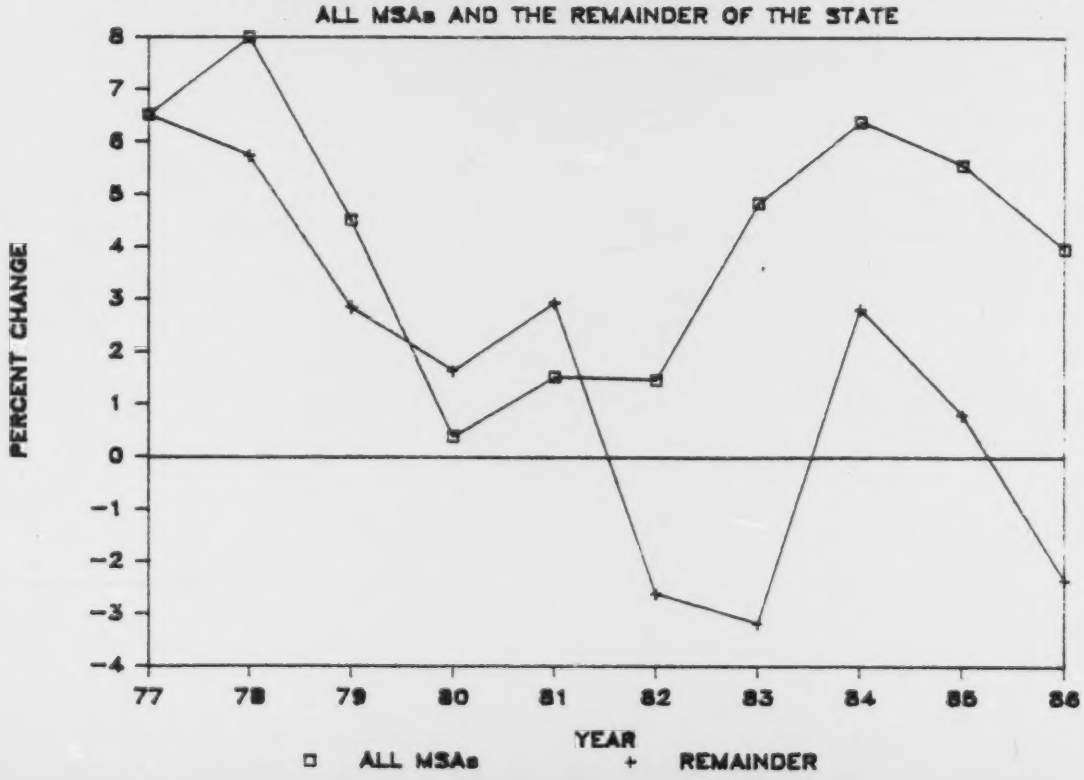
**NEW MEXICO AND ITS INTERNAL ECONOMIES**

In recent years the New Mexico economy has experienced distinctly different conditions geographically. The metropolitan areas have done relatively well, while much of the remainder of the state has fared poorly (see the graphs on the next page). Total nonagricultural growth in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was 2.9 percent in 1986. The other MSAs in the state fared even better, with total nonagricultural employment increasing by 4.8 percent in the Santa Fe MSA and 9.1 percent in the Las Cruces MSA. It should be noted that the growth in the Las Cruces Area was due, in part, to underreporting by a large organization. In fact, when the employment of all three of the state's Metropolitan Statistical Areas or MSAs (Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Las Cruces) are subtracted from the total nonagricultural employment in the state, the result is a net loss in

# TOTAL NONAG. EMP., 1980 – 1986




# % CHANGE IN NONAG. EMP., 1977–86

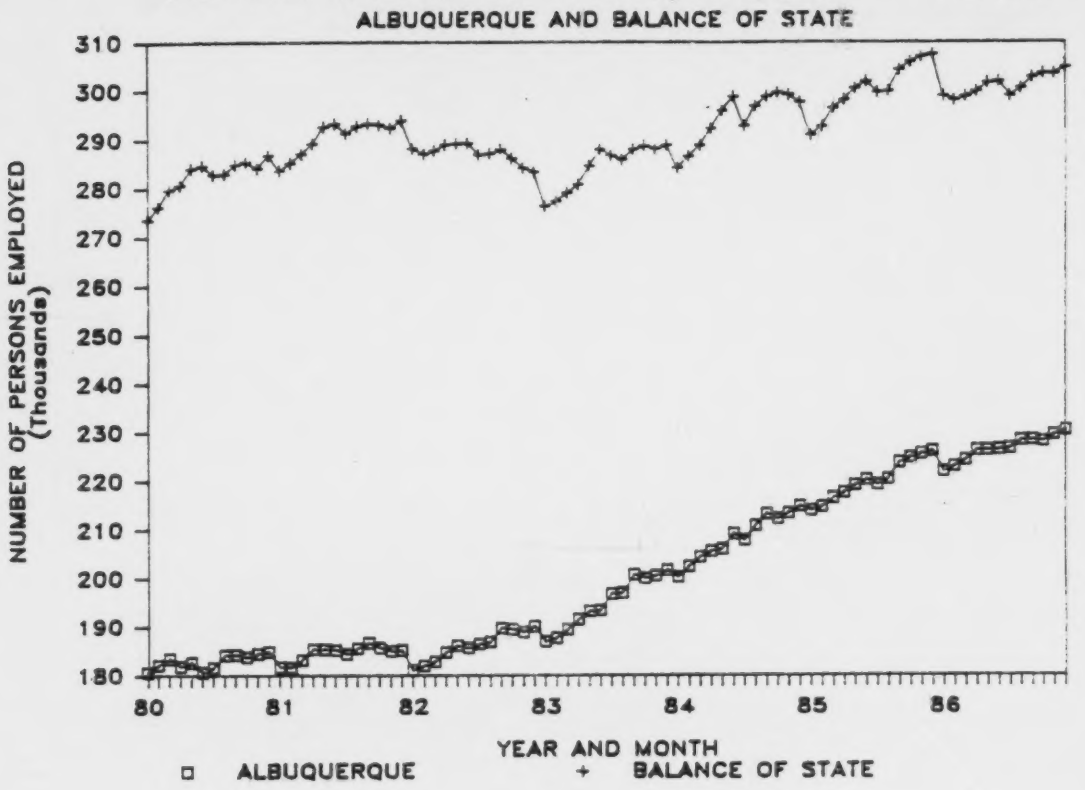


employment of 5,000 or 2.3 percent from 1985 to 1986. The combined employment of the MSAs, however, increased by 12,200 or 4 percent. In all major sectors, except mining, the MSAs account for over 50 percent of employment.

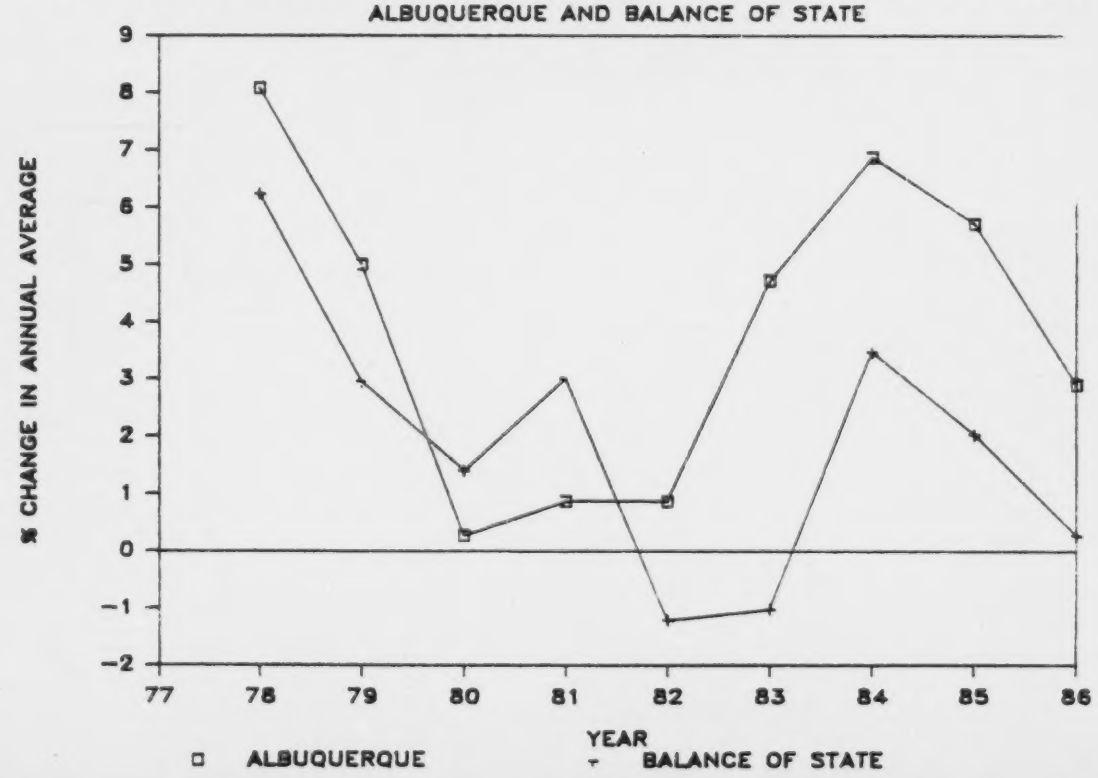
For analytical purposes the remainder of this section will concentrate on analyzing the differences between the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (hereafter referred to as Albuquerque) and the Balance of the State (hereafter referred to as Balance of State). The Balance of State Area consists of New Mexico minus the Albuquerque Area. When deemed appropriate, however, a comparison of the MSAs and the reaminder of the state will also be made.

The differences between the two areas is best illustrated by comparing total nonagricultural employment from January 1980 through December 1986, as shown on the graphs on the next page. During this period New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment grew from 454,500 to 535,300, an increase of 80,800 or 17.8 percent. The graph for Albuquerque shows an almost constant upward growth trend with very shallow and short-lived periods of decline. From 1980 to 1986 Albuquerque's total nonagricultural employment grew from 180,700 to 230,500, an increase of 49,800 or 27.6 percent. Conversely, the Balance of State exhibited a quite different pattern of growth. While there was still significant growth in total nonagricultural employment in the Balance of State, it was not as constant nor as great in magnitude as that experienced by Albuquerque. From 1980 to 1986 the Balance of State's total nonagricultural employment grew from 273,800 to 304,800, an increase of 31,000 or 11.3 percent. In fact, of the state's total nonagricultural employment growth of 80,800 from January 1980 through December 1986, Albuquerque accounted for over 60 percent.

# TOTAL NONAG. EMP., 1980 – 1986




# % CHANGE IN NONAG. EMP., 1977–86



These two separate rates of growth are once again the result of the differences in the industrial diversifications of the two areas. The table on page 77 illustrates these differences. As was the case in the comparison of the nation and the state, the major differences between the two areas is that the Balance of State is more highly concentrated in the mining and government sectors and less concentrated in the services sector. Albuquerque exhibits a greater concentration in the manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale trade; and services sectors. These patterns will have a negative impact on the economy of the Balance of State Area.

As stated in the section comparing the United States and New Mexico, the mining and government sectors are the two sectors with the most uncertain future. Mining employment in New Mexico has decreased from over 31,000 in 1981 to less than 17,000 in 1986 and is almost exclusively concentrated in the Balance of State, where it accounts for a little over five percent of total nonagricultural employment. This is down from the 1985 figure of 6.9 percent, due, primarily, to the loss of almost 5,400 jobs in the oil and gas industry in 1986. Due to the low price of oil and the resultant decline in exploration activity, this downward employment trend is likely to continue. Government employment is also expected to be severely restricted over the next two years. This is primarily due to the budget restrictions necessary to meet the deficit reduction targets of Congress and the President and to decreased state revenues from oil and gas. It should be noted, that in some areas of the state, where defense and research facilities are concentrated, there is still expected to be growth in government employment. This growth, however, will be primarily concentrated in the state's metropolitan areas and will have a limited impact on the rural economies. In other industrial sectors where the outlook is more positive, the Balance of State will still

not perform as well as Albuquerque. This is due to the fact that much of the economy of the Balance of State depends on the trickle-down effect of mining and government employment. With the loss of high paying mining jobs, the demand and need for many services (both financial and other) decreases. The economies of many local areas which depend on mining in general and oil and gas in particular (ie., Chaves, Eddy, Lea, and San Juan Counties) have been hard hit and their industrial bases crippled. The recent closure of the Molycorp mine in Questa and the loss of between 800 and 900 jobs, has also resulted in economic hardship, especially for Taos County, where the mine is located. The loss of revenue and low employment growth in the government sector, the largest employment sector in the state, only adds to this dilemma. The growth in government employment will primarily occur in the research and development centers of Sandia and Los Alamos National Laboratories and the area surrounding White Sands Missile Range. With no local economic stimulus and thus no expansion, other sectors such as construction are also hurt. The tables on pages 80 and 81 help to further illustrate the differences in the two areas. The first table provides information on the gain or loss in employment by industry for the state, Albuquerque, and the Balance of the State from July 1985 through June 1986. Two points stand out when this table is analyzed. First is the difference in the number of jobs lost and gained in the Albuquerque Area and the Balance of the State. The Albuquerque Area had a gain of 7,300 and a loss of 800, resulting in a net gain of 6,500. The Balance of State area, on the other hand, experienced a gain of 8,300, but experienced a loss of 7,600, resulting in a net gain of only 700 jobs. Secondly, of the total gain in the Albuquerque Area, over 71 percent was in retail trade and services, while in the Balance of State Area government accounted for the greatest gain (almost 50 percent). The second table shows the net loss or gain in covered

employment by county and by industry. Covered employment includes all firms covered under the Unemployment Insurance Laws. This table illustrates the negative impact that the loss of the mining jobs has had on local communities in the Balance of State Area. Of notable interest is the across the board losses experienced by the oil and gas counties of Chaves, Eddy, Lea, and San Juan and the molybdenum county of Taos.

Albuquerque, with its greater diversification, will experience a greater expansion than the Balance of State. First, Albuquerque has little to no mining employment and, thus, will escape the woes plaguing the industry. The trade and services sectors are expected to exhibit moderate growth in 1987 and 1988 due, primarily, to the increased income consumers have resulting from lower energy costs. As stated earlier, however, this increased income may be partially negated by losses in consumer confidence and low income growth. Manufacturing is expected to pick up as the electronics manufacturing firms begin to recover and, hopefully, continue the expansion started two years ago before the decline of the semiconductor industry. In fact, the latest economic forecasts predict a 16 to 20 percent increase in nationwide production and/or sales for the semiconductor industry, beginning in 1987. Recent trade legislation which levies high tariffs on Japanese imported electronic goods can also be expected to increase the employment potential for Albuquerque's electronics manufacturers, if enacted. In general, the only sectors which may not show significant growth are construction and government. In the case of construction, the decline in employment growth can be traced to overbuilding in the multifamily and commercial sectors. However, single-family construction should continue to perform well. The decline in the employment growth in the government sectors is once again due to federal and state spending limitations. But, as

Albuquerque has a lower percentage of its labor force employed in government than does the Balance of State (19.6 percent versus 29.8 percent), and, due to the close proximity of defense related facilities such as Kirtland Air Force Base and Sandia National Laboratory and the University of New Mexico, it will not be as adversely impacted upon. In fact, with the exception of the manufacturing sector, the economy of Albuquerque is very similar to that of the nation and will perform in a similar manner. Growth for 1986 and 1987 is projected to average 3.0 and 3.5 percent respectively.

## DETAILED INDUSTRIAL TRENDS FOR NEW MEXICO AND ITS INTERNAL ECONOMIES

### Mining

Overall employment in the mining sector decreased by 3,700 or over 22 percent from 1985 to 1986. This is in marked contrast to the state's total nonagricultural employment growth rate of 1.4 percent for the same period. This lack of growth was experienced by all sub-sectors within the mining industry.

The sub-sector which was the hardest hit was oil and gas extraction. The decline in this sub-sector can be traced to the dramatic drop in the price of oil. In December of 1985 this sector employed 14,200 people. By December of 1986 this figure had dropped to 9,200, a loss of 5,000 jobs or a decline of over 35 percent. Much of the decline was the result of decreased exploration activity. With the demand for domestic oil projected to remain low, this situation is not expected to improve in the foreseeable future. The decline of the oil and gas industry has crippled the economies of Chaves, Eddy, Lea, and San Juan Counties, in which the subsector is concentrated. The decline of the oil and gas industry is also apparent in the increase in unemployment insurance claims for the industry from 1985 to 1986 (see the table on page 82). In 1985 the oil and gas extraction industry accounted for 1,842 or 3.6 percent of all claims. In 1986 the same industry accounted for 4,628 or 7.2 percent of all claims. This is an increase of 2,786 or over 151 percent.

The metal mining subsector also experienced a decline in employment due, primarily to the closure of the Molycorp molybdenum mine in Taos County. The

mine once employed over 800 workers and contributed substantially to the local economy. On the bright side, however, Chevron Inc. has reaffirmed its plans to continue operations at its Mount Taylor Uranium Mine. Employment growth in the copper mining subsector was flat in 1986, a trend which should continue through 1988.

Another sub-sector which was hard hit was the nonmetallic mining sector which includes potash mining. Due to the extremely depressed farm economy and, therefore, the fertilizer market, as well as foreign competition (especially from Canada), there have been many sporadic layoffs and closures, although most have been temporary. The coal mining subsector has also been hurt by competition, but in this case it is competition from another energy source and not necessarily foreign suppliers. The recent drop in the price of oil has weakened this sector, as many consumers (ie. power plants) are beginning to substitute oil for coal in their operations. In general, the nonmetallic mining subsector is expected to show little growth in 1987 and 1988.

## PROJECTS AND/OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

Statewide - New Mexico was one of six states to receive a grant from the Department of Labor to assist dislocated workers in the mining industry. The grant is authorized under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and will be administered by the Training Division of the New Mexico Employment Security Department. The $800,000 will be used to assist oil and gas and molybdenum workers in Chaves, Eddy, Lea, San Juan and Taos Counties (January 1987).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Lundberg Industries announces plans to reopen its potash mine and refinery on March 4, 1986. The facility was shut down in December 1985, resulting in the layoff of approximately 375 workers.

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - AMAX Chemical Corporation laid off an additional 50 employees. This brings the total number of employees laid off to 275 (March 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - AMAX Chemical Corporation reopened its potash mine with approximately 200 workers (April 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Lundberg Industries reopened its potash mine with a work force of 325 (April 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Western-Ag Minerals recalled its potash mine workers on October 10 after a two month shutdown. Western-Ag employs approximately 125 workers (October 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - International Mining and Minerals Corporation have indicated they are planning a four week shutdown sometime before December. The facility currently employs 550 workers (October 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Lundberg Industries did not resume operations at its potash mine in mid-January as planned. Lundberg laidoff 400 workers in mid-November for what was expected to be an eight week closure. Lundberg officials now indicate, however, that operations will not resume until mid-February (January 1987).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - International Minerals and Chemical Corporation which shutdown temporarily in December resumed operations as planned in early January (January 1987).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Lundberg Industries reopened its potash mine on February 10, recalling all but 40 of the mine's 400 work force (February 1987).

Farmington Area - San Juan Coal Company's La Plata mine has been approved and work is expected to begin soon. The mine will eventually employ 150 workers.

Farmington Area - Conoco-Tenneco is continuing construction at its $60 million gas processing plant (April 1986).

Farmington Area - Amoco has announced plans to reduce it exploration budget in the San Juan Basin form $80 million in 1985 to between $40 and $50 million in 1986 (April 1986).

Farmington Area - Conoco Incorporated and Tenneco Oil Company have nearly completed the San Juan Basin Gas Plant near Bloomfield. When in operation the plant will employ about 22 workers (August 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - the Salt River Power District of Arizona has applied to operate a small coal mine south of Gallup near Fence Lake (March 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Chevron Inc. announced plans to continue mining uranium ore at its Mount Taylor Mine near Grants (April 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Carbon Coal Company has announced the indefinite layoff of approximately 70 workers due to the lack of demand for coal by Arizona Electric Power Cooperative. The Arizona company has switched from coal to oil because of the low price of oil (July 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Anaconda Mining Company has reached an agreement on the cleanup of their abandoned Jackpile-Paugate uranium mine near Laguna. The ten year project will cost approximately $43 million and employ 81 Laguna residents (December 1986).

Hobbs/Lovington Area - Amoco Production Company and ARCO Oil and Gas Company have both announced plans to build carbon dioxide plants at nearby Denver City, Texas (June 1986).

Hobbs/Lovington Area - El Paso Natural Gas Company has announced plans to close its Plant No. 4 near Jal before the end of the year and is analyzing operations at its Plant NO. 3. This has resulted in the loss of about 60 jobs (October 1986).

Raton/Clayton Area - Amoco Production Company has announced plans to reduce operating expenses at the Bravo Dome CO2 Project. Any further development at the site will be delayed (April 1986).

Raton/Clayton Area - Kaiser Coal Company has recalled more than 200 workers back to its York Canyon mine. This leaves 132 miners on layoff status (May 1986).

Raton/Clayton Area - Kaiser Coal Company has announced a new contract to supply about 70,000 tons of coal per month for the next seven months to the Fayette Power Project in La Grange, Texas (September 1986).

Raton/Clayton Area - Kaiser Coal Company has recalled the 195 workers furloughed in late November (January 1987).

Santa Fe Area - Gold Fields Operating Company have announced that their mine will close down in the next two months resulting in the layoff of about 60 workers (August 1986).

Silver City/Lordsburg Area - Phelps Dodge plans to install a $10 million oxygen enrichment plant at its Playas copper smelter resulting in an increase of 21 percent in capacity and an additional 5 employees (March 1986).

Silver City/Lordsburg Area - Westar Corporation of Las Vegas, Nevada has been issued a permit to leach gold and silver ore from a 10,000 acre tract four miles south of Lordsburg. Operations should begin in November (September 1986).

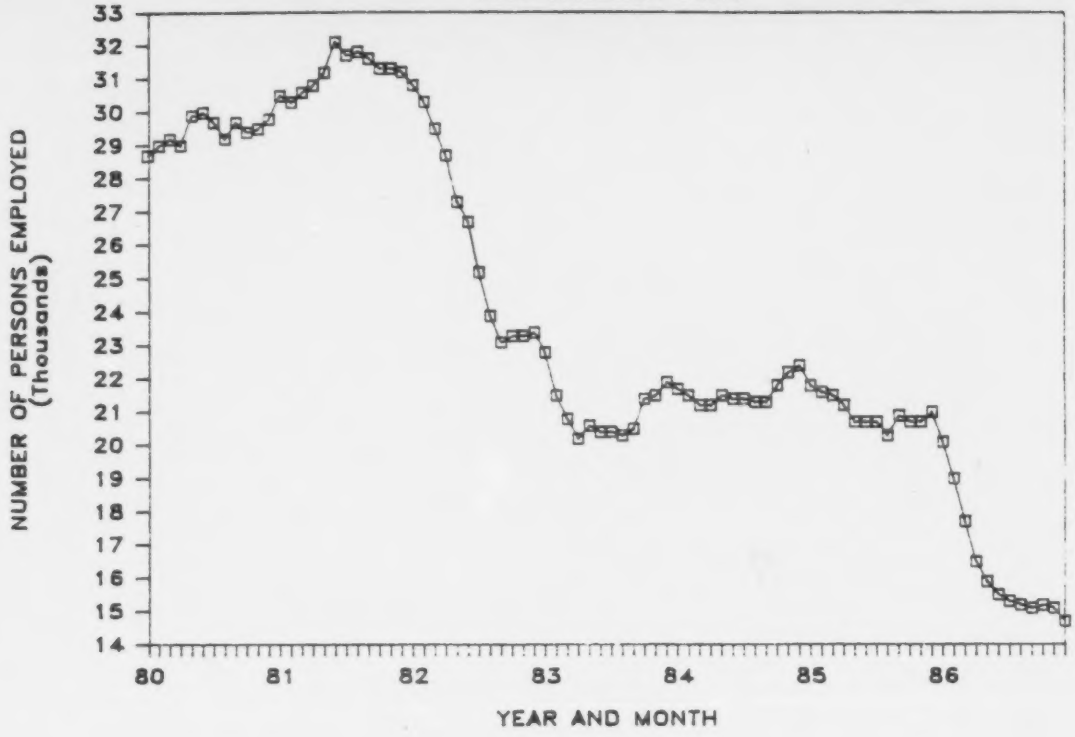
Socorro/T or C Area - Smith Mining Company out of Las Vegas, Nevada plans to break ground south of T or C in February for a $1.5 million mill capable of processing 2,000 tons of ore per day in search of gold and silver. When completed in five months the mill should employ about 12 persons (December 1986).

Socorro/T or C Area - Arizona's Salt River Project is expected to begin strip mining coal from 57 acres northwest of Quemado in January. The project, to be called Fence Lake #1, will initially employ 60 workers extracting coal to be shipped to the Coronado generating station near St. John's, Arizona (December 1986).

Taos/Angel Fire Area - Unocal, the parent company of Molycorp, closed the Molybdenum mine at Questa at the end of February.

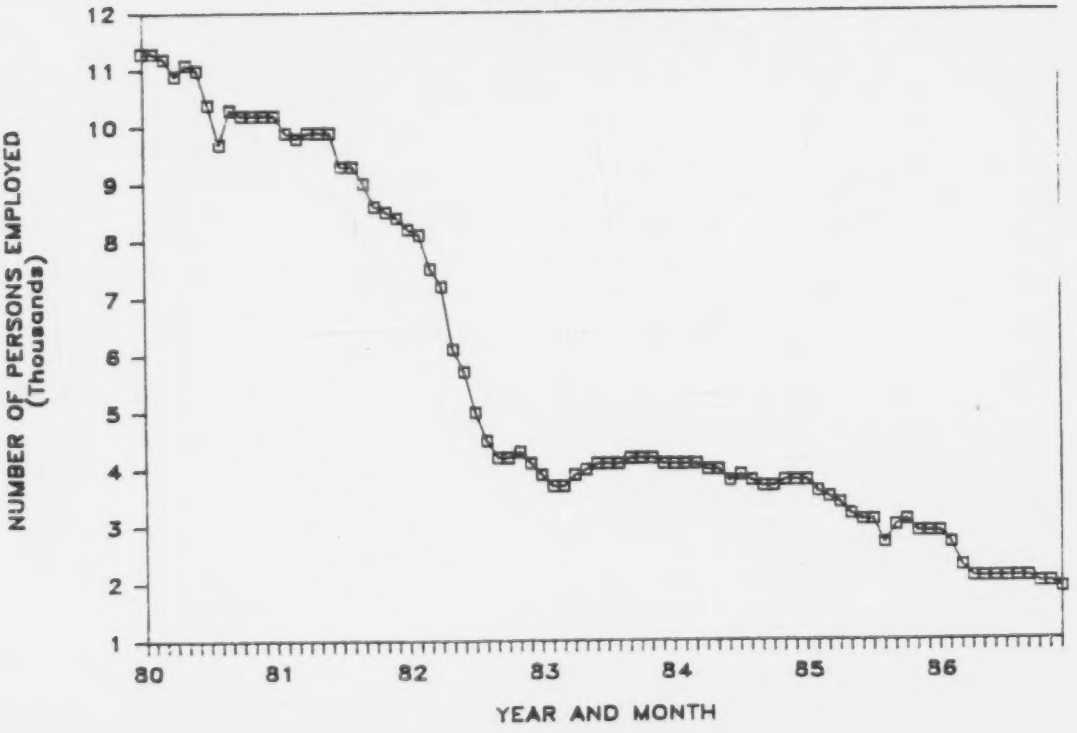
# MINING EMPLOYMENT IN N.M.

1980 THROUGH 1986



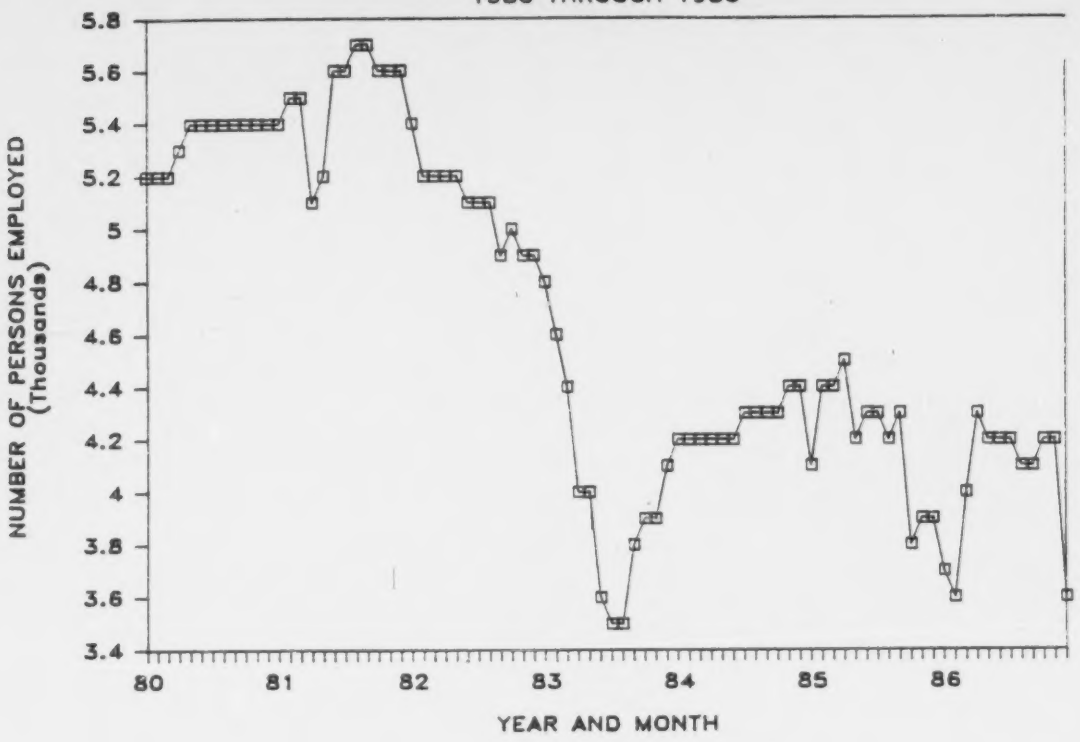

# METAL MINING EMPLOYMENT IN N.M.

1980 THROUGH 1986



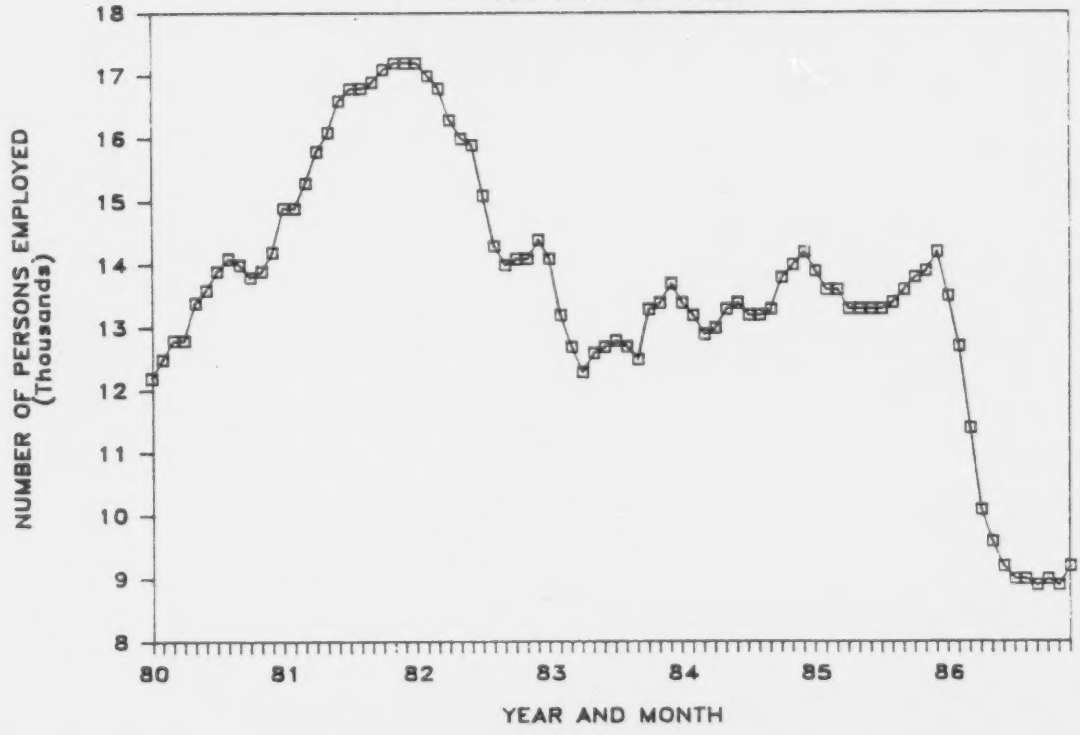
# NONMETALLIC MINING EMPLOYMENT IN N.M

1980 THROUGH 1986




# OIL AND GAS EMPLOYMENT IN N.M.

1980 THROUGH 1986



**Construction**

Employment in the State's construction industry decreased by 2,200 or 5.9 percent from 1985 to 1986. This was over 7 percentage points below the state's total nonagricultural employment growth rate of 1.4 percent and is far below the 2.5 percent increase experienced by the industry from 1984 to 1985. Both Albuquerque and the Balance of State experienced a decrease in employment in the construction industry from 1985 to 1986.

Construction employment in Albuquerque decreased by 700 or 4 percent from 1985 to 1986. This is in marked contrast to the 14.2 percent growth rate experienced in 1985. Construction employment is expected to exhibit limited growth through 1987, due, primarily, to overbuilding in the multifamily and commercial sectors in 1985. The residential building sector is expected to experience growth in 1987, but may be hindered by the changes in the tax laws.

Construction employment in the Balance of State went in the same direction as the Albuquerque Area. From 1985 to 1986 construction employment in the Balance of State decreased by 1,500 or 7.6 percent. This follows a decline of 6.2 percent in the 1984 to 1985 period. This lack of growth is indicative of the economy of the Balance of State and will not show much improvement in the next two years.

PROJECTS AND/OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Statewide - The Pacific Texas Pipeline Company has received final approval from the California Coastal Commission to build and operate a $1.66 billion crude oil pipeline that will extend 1,030 miles from Los Angeles Harbor to Midland, Texas, passing through the southern portion of New Mexico. Company officials said work will begin immediately in California, and the entire pipeline should be completed by late 1987 (December 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - A new $1.2 million Safeway food store is under construction in Ruidoso (April 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - Work has started on a $2 million road project on White Sands Blvd. in Alamogordo (April 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - Corn Construction Company of Santa Fe has begun work on a $10.5 million highway project on U.S. 70 near Mescalero (September 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - Officials have broken ground for the new Sierra Blanca Regional Airport located 12 miles north of Ruidoso. The 160 acre airport is expected to be operational by November of next year (November 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - Kiewit Western of Littleton, Colorado was awarded a $3.1 million contract for the construction of an all-weather road linking Highway 24 and Sunspot (November 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - United New Mexico bank broke ground for its new $2 million facility (November 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - K. Barnett and Sons Incorporated was awarded a $1.2 million contract to construct a two mile section of thoroughfare in north Alamogordo (December 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - Tricon Kent Inc. started work in late January on the $2.4 million first phase of the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport. Phase 1, which involves mostly earthwork, should be completed by July (February 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Construction will start soon on the Quail Run Retail Center, located at Tramway Blvd. and San Rafael N.E.. The 16,000 sq. ft. center will consist of 10 retail shops and 4 office suites and is expected to be completed by late May (February 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Work is continuing on the 500,000 sq. ft. Albuquerque Veterans Administration Medical Center. The facility is scheduled to open on July 7 (February 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction began in March on the first phase of the $1.6 million, 24,323 sq. ft. Presidio office building, located at the corner of Lomas Blvd. and Hotel Circle (March 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction is expected to be completed by August 1 on the $3.4 million, two story Seagull Office Plaza, The 56,000 sq. ft. building is located at the Osuna I-25 Interchange area (March 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Monolithic Memories Incorporated is expected to make a decision shortly about when to restart construction of its 150,000 sq. ft., $100 million computer chip manufacturing plant. Construction was halted in January 1985 due to the slumping computer market. The firm is expected to employ 700 people when in operation (April 1986).

Albuquerque Area - St. Joseph Hospital plans to begin construction on a $9.2 million, 64 bed rehabilitation facility late this year in the downtown area (April 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction work is in progress on a new Smith's supermarket in Fair Plaza shopping center (May 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Road construction will soon begin at the $300 million "High Resort" development at Rio Rancho. The development will eventually include a 500 room hotel, a regional shopping center, and 4,000 residences (May 1986).

Albuquerque Area - A new $17.5 million, 231 suite Radison Suite Hotel has been announced, with construction expected to commence next fall adjacent to American Square (May 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction has begun on the $30 million Academy Road Office and Townhouse Project on the corner of Academy Blvd. and Truchas Drive. The project will consist of 29 office buildings and 100 townhouses covering 31 acres (June 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction is expected to begin soon on a restaurant-theatre complex at San Mateo and Academy. The complex will contain a six screen theatre, a Tumbleweed steakhouse, and a Bennigan's restaurant (June 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction work has begun on Skyview Center, a $5 million shopping center at Tramway Blvd. and Indian School Road (July 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Groundbreaking ceremonies were recently held for the Paseo del Norte Bridge. The bridge and approaches total 5.3 mile of roadway, will cost about $30 million, and will take about one year to complete (August 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Signetics Corporation intends to begin construction in October on a new fabrication unit which will produce 6 inch CMOS circuits (September 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Demolition of the Civic Auditorium has begun and should take about a month to complete. the site will them be used by St. Joseph Hospital to build a 64-bed rehabilitation center (September 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction is underway on the new Employment Security Department service center near Broadway and Edith Blvd. (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction is expected to begin in November on Courtyard II, a $2.5 million, 32,500 sq. ft. office complex, to be built next to Courtyard I in the Journal Center (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Among New Mexico projects funded by the recently passed military construction bill is the $16 million project to renovate the Kirtland Air Force Base medical facility. An additional $13 million was approved for a variety of other projects at Kirtland (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Plans for a Radison Suite Hotel to be built in the American Square development have been cancelled by the project's developer. Construction on the retail portion of American Square is underway and lease agreements have been obtained from prospective anchor stores Federated Electronics and Cost Plus Imports (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction is expected to begin shortly on Vista del Norte, a $2.5 million, 16 store, 22,700 sq. ft. neighborhood shopping center (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Groundbreaking ceremonies were held in late November for the 131 acre Albuquerque International Business Park located west of the city airport. The developers of the project, the Moore Organization and Crossroads Developers Incorporated, expect the first building sites to be available within six months, with the entire project taking 3 to 4 years to complete (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Santa Fe Railway has begun construction on a $2 million automobile unloading center on 23 acres near south Second Street and Woodward Road. The facility should be operational by March 1987 and create 20 new jobs (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Four Hills 12, a $3.5 million, 12 screen, 2,800 seat movie theatre complex is now under construction at Four Hills Village Shopping Center near Tramway and Central. The facility should create about 40 new jobs and should open by April 1987 (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - A new $2.6 million, 32,000 sq. ft. computer science building is under construction at the Montoya Campus of the Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute. Completion is expected in August 1987 (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction has begun on the $1.7 million, 20,000 sq. ft. Carlisle Office Park near Carlisle and Candelaria (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction has begun on a new $2.9 million elementary school in Rio Rancho. Completion is expected in time for the fall 1987 school term (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Ground has been broken for construction of First National Bank of Belen's new $5 million, four story, 45,000 sq. ft. office building in downtown Belen. Completion is expected sometime in 1988 (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Plans are moving forward on Belen's proposed Sun Zia Plaza Shopping Center, a $5 million, 227,000 sq. ft. center with room for more than 30 tenants and creating about 200 jobs. Construction is expected to begin by next spring (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction of Desert Surf, New Mexico's first water park, is expected to begin shortly in the Renaissance Center near I-25 and Montano road. The 15 acre park should be open by the end of May (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The owners of Montgomery Plaza Mall are planning a $31 million renovation/expansion project which will probably mean 400 new jobs at the shopping center. The mall's present 279,000 sq. ft. will be expanded to nearly 400,000 sq. ft. and the present 28 tenants will increase to more than 50. The project is expected to begin in early 1987 (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction has begun on a $15 million retail and professional/medical complex at Wyoming and San Antonio N.E., developed by Suncor Enterprises Incorporated. The project will include the 60,000 sq. ft.

Pheasant Hills Shopping Center and the 80,000 sq. ft. Wyoming Office Plaza (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Three large Construction projects were recently announced for the area near the Albuquerque International Airport. The first is the Albuquerque International Business Park, a 131 acre, $20 million complex to be jointly developed by The Moore Organization and Crossroads Developers Incorporated. The project is located near I-25 and Randolph Road. The second project is the Cavan Support Center, a 41 acre, $12.6 million project to be built at Yale and Gibson S.E.. The Project will include numerous offices and at least one lodging facility. The third project consists of a 100 acre complex including two new office buildings and a warehouse near Yale and Renard S.E. Craddock Development is the project developer (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - A new 137 room Clubhouse Inns hotel is now under construction at Menaul and I-25. The project should be completed by the summer of 1987 (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Construction is expected to begin soon on a new 60 unit Super 8 Motel near I-25 in Belen. The project should be completed by the summer of 1987 (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Bellamah Community Development has purchased 3,000 acres of land surrounding Paradise Hills and is planning to build nearly 2,200 single-family homes over the next several years. Construction of the first 340 homes is expected to be underway by this spring (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - The Sandoval County Commission has awarded a contract for the construction of a 22,000 sq. ft., $1.9 million Sandoval County Justice Complex to be built south of the junction of NM44 and NM528 (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Construction of the $16.5 million first phase of Rio Rancho's High Resort development has begun. The first phase includes the golf course expansion and a 160 home residential area (February 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Presley Company of New Mexico is planning an $80 million development project, called Nor Este, on 176 acres in the North Albuquerque Acres area surrounding the new La Cueva High School (February 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Construction work is underway on the newly renamed $10 million "The Beach at Renaissance" water park near I-25 and Montano Road. The park's opening is scheduled for this May (February 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Construction work on the $120 million expansion/renovation project is set to begin at the Albuquerque International Airport. The project will expand the airport's capacity to eight million passengers per year, double the 1986 level (February 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Construction is scheduled to begin soon on Kistler Collister's Fashion square expansion project at San Mateo and Lomas N.E. The $2.2 million project will add more than 6,000 sq. ft. to the present Kistler Collister department store and create 31,000 sq. ft. to be divided among 12 to 15 small shops clustered around a courtyard (February 1987).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Most of the construction on the Waste Isolation Pilot Project near Carlsbad will be completed by the end of this year according to officials of the Westinghouse Corporation. The current workforce at the WIPP site is approximately 700 (March 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Work has started on the new United New Mexico Bank facility in downtown Carlsbad (August 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - The Department of Energy has announced that the $35 million TRUPACT container fabrication and assembly plant for the Waste Isolation Pilot Project will be located at the Carlsbad Industrial Park. LAR-CO Development of Carlsbad was awarded the contract to build the 24,000 sq. ft. building. When completed early next year, Westinghouse will employ 50 workers manufacturing 21 TRUPACT containers over the next three years. The containers will be used to transport transuranic waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project site (October 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Textronic Construction Company of Englewood, Colorado has received a $2.3 million contract from the City of Carlsbad for widening of the North Canal Street bridge over the Pecos river and other street work in Carlsbad (December 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - The Bureau of Reclamation is seeking $24 million in new construction funds this year for the Brantley Dam project on the Pecos River twelve miles north of Carlsbad. The earthfilled dam project is expected to be completed in late 1988 or early 1989 (January 1987).

Clovis/Portales Area - Cornell Construction of Clovis has been awarded the contract for construction of the $2.5 million Roosevelt County jail in Portales (March 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - Vantage Construction of Roswell was awarded a $1.5 million contract for the construction of a computer facility at Eastern New Mexico University's Clovis campus (March 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - A new Super 8 Motel is scheduled to be built in Clovis, with the opening date for the facility targeted for late summer (May 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - Construction has begun on a new Super 8 Motel in Clovis (June 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - The Federal Aviation Administration has awarded a $1.1 million grant to construct a new airport in Portales. Work on the new facility should begin this spring (February 1987).

Espanola Area - Kirkland Construction of Rye, Colorado has received a $2,7 million contract to reconstruct 3.1 miles of U.S. Highway 84 (April 1986).

Espanola Area - Avery Construction Company from Buena Vista, Colorado has received the contract for the construction of a small hydro-electric plant at El Vado Dam. The company will employ 30 workers over the one and one-half year life of the project (April 1986).

Espanola Area - A $3.8 million contract for construction of 67 turn-key housing units on the Jicarilla Apache reservation has been awarded to Bradley

Construction Company. Work has already begun and the project should employ 30 to 40 people at the peak of construction (July 1986).

Espanola Area - Ground has been broken for construction of the $1.1 million Ranchitos Recreation Center. Completion of the project is targeted for late in the summer of 1987 (February 1987).

Espanola Area - Construction work is continuing on the $1.17 million, 22,000 sq. ft. McCurdy School gymnasium, with completion expected by this June (February 1987).

Espanola Area - Construction of the new $1.127 million Espanola Kindergarten Center has begun, with completion anticipated by this fall (February 1987).

Farmington Area - Groundbreaking ceremonies have been held for the Navajo Dam hydroelectric power plant project (October 1986).

Farmington Area - C. H. Taylor Company of Albuquerque has been awarded a $2.8 million contract to build the new Kirtland Elementary School. Construction of the project should take about a year (October 1986).

Farmington Area - Plans are well underway for a new $3.2 million, 41,000 sq. ft. Farmington post office to replace the currently leased downtown facility. Construction should begin early in 1987 and take nearly a year to complete (November 1986).

Farmington Area - A $1 million, 8,400 sq. ft., 24 bed rehabilitation center is planned as an addition to the San Juan Regional Medical Center. A subsequent phase of the project will include a 4,000 sq. ft. medical offices building (February 1987).

Gallup/Grants Area - Construction has begun on a new outpatient facility for Cibola Medical Foundation in Gallup. The $1.4 million facility should be in operation by February 1987 (June 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Construction is underway on Giant Industries' new $12 million gasoline isomerization unit. The plant should be completed by mid-January 1987 (August 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - A $5 million remodeling project is underway at Gallup's Holiday Inn. The project includes construction of a 25,000 sq. ft. convention center and 44 new guest rooms. Construction should be completed by June 1987 (December 1986).

Hobbs/Lovington Area - A $7.8 million shopping center and housing development is being planned for Hobbs by two Texas developers. Providence Construction Incorporated of Austin plans to build a $2.8 million, 45,000 sq. ft. shopping center at the intersection of Dal Paso and Glorieta. La Fonda Construction Incorporated will construct approximately 100 new homes behind the center. Work on the project is expected to start by early April (February 1986).

Hobbs/Lovington Area - Providence Construction and La Fonda Construction have commenced work on their new $7.8 million shopping and residential development (March 1986).

Hobbs/Lovington Area - Valley Construction Company of Las Cruces was awarded a $1 million contract for construction of the new Lea County National Guard Armory (May 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Work in underway on the $8 million, 110,000 sq. ft. Science Hall at New mexico State University. The project should be completed in the spring of 1987 (February 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Crossmark Development of El Paso is constructing a $4.1 million, 144 unit apartment complex on Roadrunner Parkway in Las Cruces (February 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Work in underway on a $2 million, 28,000 sq. ft. office/retail/warehouse project in Santa Theresa (July 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Three sites within White Sands Missile Range (near Socorro, Orogrande and Las Cruces) are currently being considered for the project named the Ground Based Free Electron Laser Technology Integration Experiment. Construction of the facility will take two to three years to complete and involve 500 to 2,000 construction workers, with a permanent workforce of about 250 (August 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Wooten Construction of Las Cruces was awarded a $9 million contract to build three new schools in the Sunland Park area (November 1986),

Las Cruces Area - Work has started on the $2.5 million Dona Ana Specialty Flour Mill in Rincon, north of Las Cruces. The mill is expected to be in operation by August and should employ from six to ten workers (January 1987).

Las Vegas Area - Hisaw and Associates of Albuquerque has been awarded a $1.9 million contract to build a high technologies facility at the Luna Technical-Vocational Institute (February 1986).

Las Vegas Area - Ground was broken for the Luna Technical/Vocational Institute's technologies building in April. the $2.5 million structure is scheduled for completion in December (April 1986).

Las Vegas Area - Groundbreaking is expected in October for construction of a new elementary school in Las Vegas. Steve Franken Construction won the $3.1 million contract, which should take about a year to complete (September 1986).

Los Alamos Area - Construction has begun on a $17 million, 57,400 sq. ft. building to be used for Strategic Defense Initiative related research. The project is expected to take four years to complete (July 1986).

Los Alamos Area - A $3.5 million contract has been awarded to the Gardner-Zemke Company of Albuquerque to construct a 14,300 sq. ft. office and laboratory for radiochemical diagnostics work (July 1986).

Los Alamos Area - Architectural design work is underway for a new 90,000 sq. ft., $25 million computing center for Los Alamos National Laboratory. Construction should begin this summer and take two years to complete (January 1987).

Santa Fe Area - Ground has been broken on an $8.3 million, 150 apartment retirement center on Alta Vista Street. The Ponce de Leon Retirement Center is scheduled for completion in October (March 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The second phase of the development of Marcy Plaza is underway. A three level, 250 space parking garage and a 20,000 sq. ft. office are being added to an existing office building (April 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The Santa Fe City Council has approved Hospital Corporation of America's plan to build an Alzheimer's Disease treatment/research center (May 1986).

Santa Fe Area - Building permits have been issued for a new K-Bobs restaurant on Cerrillos Road and for the $2.9 million, 182 unit San Rafael Apartment complex on Zepal Road (July 1986).

Santa Fe Area - A building permit valued at $1.68 million has been issued for an ambulatory surgical center addition to St. Vincent Hospital (November 1986).

Santa Fe Area - Construction work on the new $18 million high school is about 30 percent complete and two months ahead of schedule, with completion now expected by early 1988 (January 1987).

Santa Fe Area - La Mancha Development Company is planning an 815 unit residential subdivision on 148 acres near the southern limits of the city of Santa Fe. The development would include 503 single family homes and 312 apartment units (February 1987).

Silver City Area - KNC Incorporated has been awarded a $1.2 million contract from the State Highway Department for overlay work in the Black-Smith Canyon area west of Silver City (March 1986).

Silver City Area - Two local developers, Rex Kipp and Jim Worthan, are planning to build a $2.3 million motel/restaurant complex in Silver City. Construction should begin in six months (July 1986).

Silver city Area - Tatsch Construction of Silver City is adding a new $2.7 million wing to Mimbres Hospital (November 1986).

Socorro/T or C Area - A $5.6 million contract for a new mineral sciences and engineering building at New Mexico Tech was awarded to Midcon of New Mexico (May 1986).

Socorro/T or C Area - Stagewest Incorporated held groundbreaking ceremonies for its Butterfield Flats project, a western town located near Elephant Butte. The site will be used for movie making and as a tourist attraction (November 1986).

Socorro/T or C Area - Ground has been broken for construction of the new $6 million New mexico Fire Training Academy on the campus of New Mexico Tech in Socorro. The facility should be operational by May 1988 (November 1986).

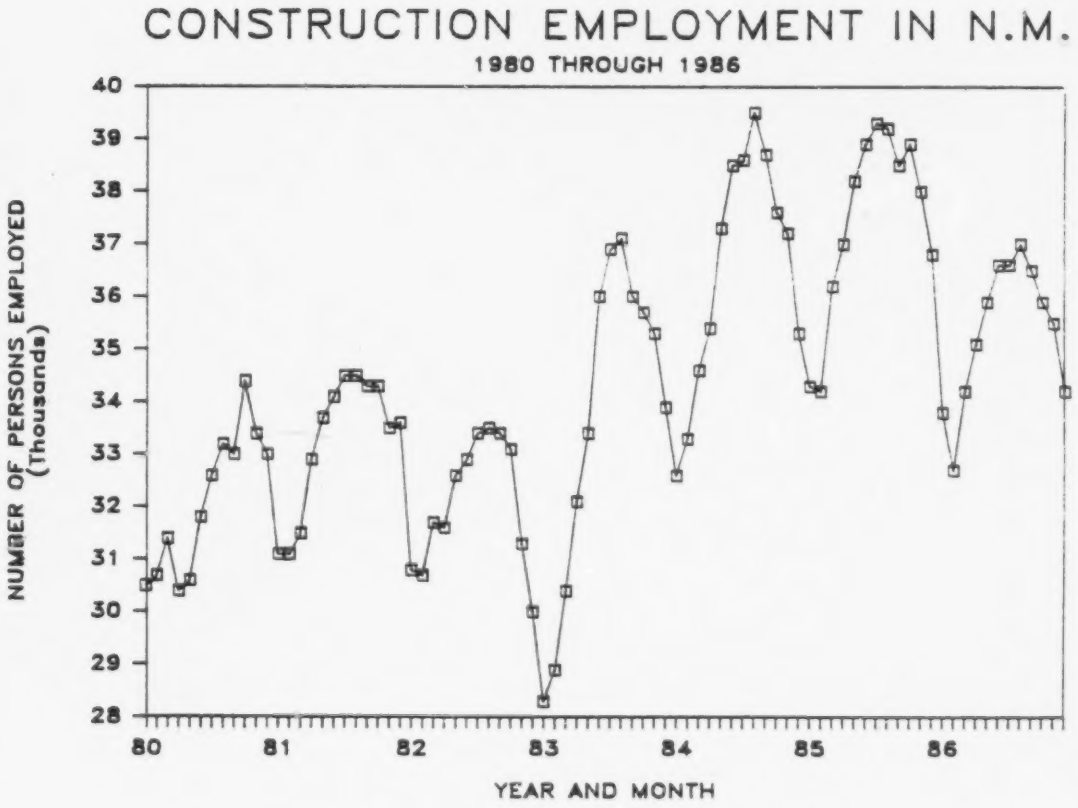
Socorro/T or C Area - Construction has begun on Socorro's new $4.6 million Sarracino Middle School (November 1986).

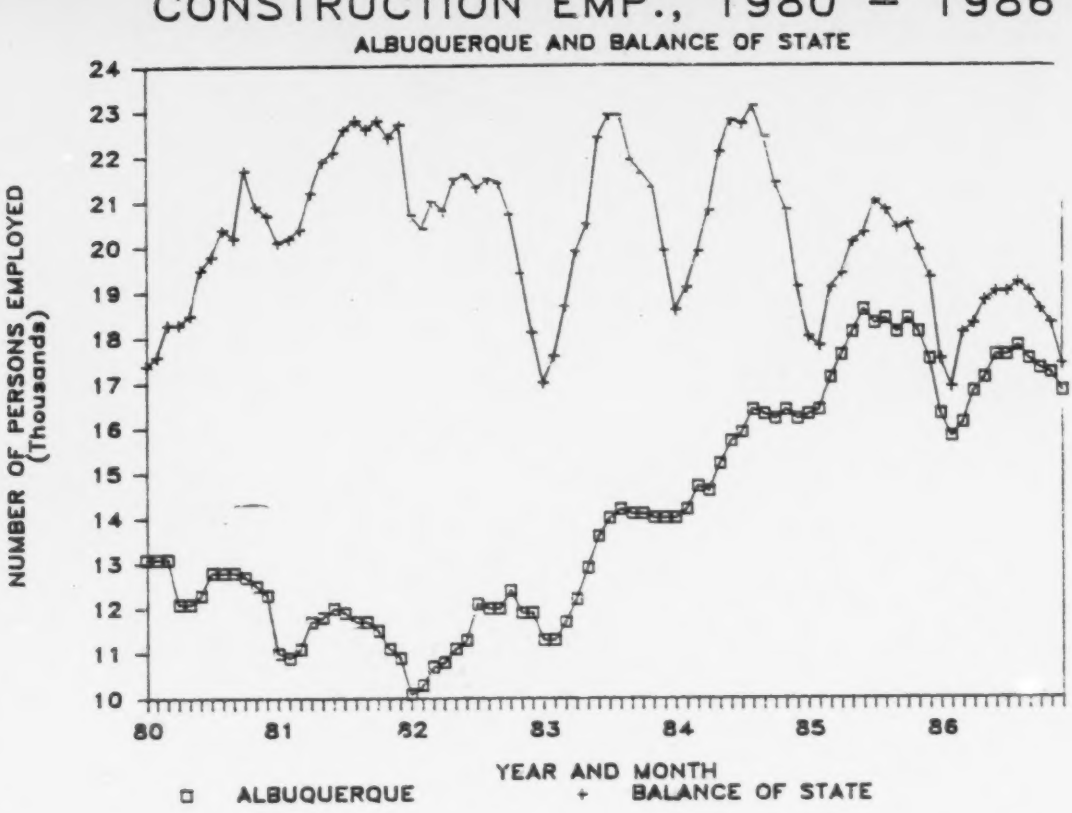
Taos Area - The Sangre de Cristo Corporation has purchased 275 acres at the top of Bobcat Pass to begin development of White Wind resort this summer. Plans call for 260 single-family and multifamily homes built around a nine-hole golf course (April 1986).

Taos Area - Plans area well underway to build the $8 million, 181 room Don Fernando Hotel on Paseo Sur in Taos. Construction should begin this fall and be completed by the summer of 1987 (July 1986).

Taos Area - Larkin Contractors has begun construction of the $1.1 million, 18,000 sq. ft. medical office building (August 1986).

Taos Area - A $2.8 million contract has been awarded to Burnett Construction Company of Durango, Colorado for the paving of 6.1 miles of NM196 from NM3 to the Rio Costilla Ski Area (January 1987).






**Manufacturing**

Manufacturing employment in New Mexico grew by only 200 or less than one percent in 1986. This is slightly below the state's overall growth rate of 1.4 percent. This lackluster rate of growth is due, primarily, to losses in the electronic equipment manufacturing subsector, which exhibited a decline of 1,400 or almost 24 percent. This follows a decline of 500 or 7.8 percent in 1985 and is indicative of the weak market faced by electronic manufacturers. The manufacture of nonelectrical equipment also showed an employment decline of 200 or 7.1 percent. On the other hand, the transportation equipment sub-sector experienced a positive growth rate of 5 percent in 1986 with 200 jobs being added. This, however, was far below the 14.3 percent growth rate experienced in 1985.

The Albuquerque Area, on the other hand, experienced an increase of 2.1 percent or 400 jobs in 1986. This is identical to the growth experienced in 1985. The Balance of the State, unlike the Albuquerque Area, declined by 200 or 1.1 percent in 1986. This follows a positive growth rate of 4 percent in 1985, when employment increased by 400 or 2.3 percent.

With minor growth expected in most sectors of manufacturing, the future of the industry will depend, to a great extent, on the state's semiconductor plants. Analysts predict that this industry should begin a recovery process by 1987 which should continue through 1988. As stated earlier, analysts predict a 16 to 20 percent growth in sales and/or production for this period. This recovery may be aided by recently passed trade legislation which establishes high tariffs for imported electronic goods from Japan.

## PROJECTS AND/OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Albuquerque Area - Gulton Industries' Albuquerque division has been awarded a large contract with Martin Marietta Corporation which will mean the addition of about 70 workers to Gulton's local workforce within the next year (February 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Harte-Hanks Direct Marketing Incorporated of Albuquerque discontinued the commercial printing portion of its business in March, resulting in the layoff of approximately 25 of the firm's 125 Albuquerque staff (March 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Capital Glass and Aluminum Corporation, a tempered glass manufacturer, has opened a new facility in Albuquerque employing about 30 people (March 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Monolithic Memories Incorporated is expected to make a decision within the next few weeks about when to restart construction of its 150,000 sq. ft., $100 million computer chip manufacturing plant. Construction was halted in January 1985 due to the slumping computer market. The company is expected to employ about 700 people when the facility is in full operation (April 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Materials Incorporated, a pre-cast concrete company has begun operating at its new Rio Rancho facility with a staff of 16 employees (May 1986).

Albuquerque Area - GTE Communication Systems has announced the transfer of approximately 200 jobs to their Albuquerque plant from their El Paso plant, beginning within about a month (June 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Sperry Corporation's Aerospace and Marine Group has been chosen as the prime contractor for the Air Force's $17 million QF-106 Aerial Target Drone project. The work will be performed at the Albuquerque plant (June 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Mead's Fine Bread Bakery has been closed for economic reasons, eliminating the jobs of 60 workers (July 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Mesa Diagnostics Incorporated, a medical diagnostic instrumentation business plans to begin construction in 1987 of a manufacturing that could employ 200 workers (July 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Sperry Corporation has won a $13.4 million contract to develop the electronic flight control system for the C-17 airlifter transport plane. At least 80 engineers will be assigned to the project. This initial contract could potentially lead to a $100 million follow-up contract for production of the system for 210 aircraft (July 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Centex American Gypsum Company, which currently operates a plant on Paseo del Norte near I-25, is planning to build a new $20 million wallboard plant near Algadones. When completed in two years, the plant would employ about 100 workers. The firm's gypsum supply is mined near San Ysidro (August 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Centre Brands, a specialty frozen foods company, has closed its Albuquerque manufacturing plant, resulting in the layoff of 79 workers (August 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Signetics Corporation intends to begin construction in October on a new fabrication unit which will produce 6 inch CMOS circuits. The new unit should be ready for production in about a year and employ more than 100 additional workers (September 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Protests by various individuals and groups have put in jeopardy Centex American Gypsum Company's wallboard plant proposed for construction in Algadones (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The recent purchase of the Sperry Aerospace Group, which includes the Albuquerque plant, by Honeywell Incorporated is not expected to have any negative impact on the Albuquerque operations (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Royal Building Incorporated, a Hobbs metal building manufacturer, is planning to open a branch plant in Moriarty which is expected to employ approximately 10 workers (November 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - N-Ren Southwest, an anhydrous ammonia plant east of Carlsbad laid off about 65 workers in February (February 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - A new manufacturing operation is scheduled to move into the Artesia Industrial Park in the near future. Striplin Pre-Fab Company will manufacture pre-built homes at its new plant, which will have a staff of about 30 (March 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - The N-Ren anhydrous ammonia plant in Carlsbad, which was shut down in early December 1985, has been sold to International Nitrogen and Chemical Corporation of Phoenix and the plant is expected to be reopened in the near future. The ammonia plant employed approximately 65 workers before the recent shutdown (April 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - The proposed sale of the N-Ren Corporation anhydrous ammonia plant to an Arizona firm has fallen through, according to N-Ren officials. The ammonia plant was closed in January, resulting in the layoff of 65 workers (June 1986).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - The Department of Energy has announced that the $35 million TRUPACT container fabrication and assembly plant for the Waste Isolation Pilot Project will be located at the Carlsbad Industrial Park. The 24,000 sq. ft. facility is expected to be completed early next year and Westinghouse will employ 50 workers manufacturing 21 TRUPACT containers over the next three years (October 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - Frozfruit Incorporated has started limited production at its new frozen fruit bar manufacturing plant located in the former Swift meat packing facility in Clovis. At full production, the company will have about 100 permanent workers, and plans call for employment of another 200 workers in the peak production season of April through August (March 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - Cummins Gas Engines has purchased the former Levi Strauss plant for expansion of its production facilities. Cummins currently employs 30 workers (March 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - Frozfruit is currently employing approximately 130 persons at the firm's new manufacturing plant in Clovis. When in full production, the Clovis plant is expected to employ approximately 300 workers (May 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - Frozfruit Incorporated has begun remodeling work at its 78,000 sq. ft. plant in Clovis which will enable the facility to produce a new line of ice cream products. Work is expected to be completed by early next year, in time to increase production for the 1987 season (October 1986).

Espanola Area - WAL-KO Industries, Ltd., a newly-formed company has applied to the State Engineer's Office for nearly 190 acre-feet of water per year for a planned gypsum wallboard plant near Gallina. The company's owner expects the plant to employ 100 workers and create jobs for 70 truck drivers (September 1986).

Farmington Area - A new company, U.S. Enertek Incorporated has been formed by combining parts of present companies Weatherford U.S. and American Tank and Steel. U.S. Enertek will be based in Farmington and will manufacture oil field production equipment and automatic production control systems along with doing custom metal fabrication work (January 1987).

Gallup/Grants Area - Baghdad Plastics Company has almost completed the move of its plumbing products manufacturing plant from Phoenix to Grants and expects to begin production within a few weeks. Baghdad has hired about 25 workers and indicate that another 20 to 25 workers will be hired before production begins (March 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Baghdad Plastics, a Grants-based manufacturer of molded plastic products, has been awarded a $165,000 grant by the New Mexico In-Plant Training Committee to train 60 new employees (April 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Castillo's Tortilla Factory has reopened in a Milan facility after a fire forced the closing of their former factory in Grants (August 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Navajo Forest Products has announced plans to begin manufacturing modular homes at its mill in Navajo beginning next February, creating 200 jobs (August 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Saguaro Truck and Mixer Parts Incorporated, which remanufactures hydraulic pumps, motors, and cylinders, manufactures hydraulic hoses, and resells cement mixer parts, has relocated its operation from Phoenix, Arizona to Milan. The firm plans to hire 30 workers initially and hopes to employ 60 within two years (September 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Kachina Packing, a Gallup meat packing business, expects to be able to hire 25 to 30 new employees in 1987 as a result of a 10 acre expansion of their facility (November 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Alternative Bedding of America has opened for business in Grants with a workforce of about 35 employees (February 1987).

Hobbs/Lovington Area - A group of Lea County and New York businessmen announced in early January that they have reached an agreement to purchase the idle Southern Union oil refinery near Lovington. Plans call for operations at the refinery to resume within two months. The two investor groups, AMEX Management Company and East Coast Investors Ltd., also want to spend $70 million expanding the refinery for ethanol production over the next two years. Whether the expansion plans are realized depends on tax incentives form the State of New Mexico. The refinery is expected to initially employ about 75 workers (January 1987).

Las Cruces Area - MicroSwitch, which has electronic manufacturing operations in both Las Cruces and Juarez, plans to change division headquarters from Freeport, Illinois to the Las Cruces-El Paso-Juarez Area. The company will expand warehouse facilities in both Las Cruces and Juarez (May 1986).

Las Cruces Area - A $2 million flour mill employing about 12 workers is expected to be in operation by April 1987 in the village of Rincon, north of Las Cruces. The Dona Ana Specialty Flour Milling Company will have the capacity of processing 15,000 tons of locally grown wheat per year (July 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Southwest Pecan Company resumed operations in August after almost three years of inactivity. The plant is employing approximately 50 workers processing about 50,000 pounds of pecans daily (September 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Foamex Products Incorporated was awarded a $125,000 grant from the state In-Plant Training Committee to train 50 workers for its proposed Santa Teresa polyurethane products plant (December 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Hughes Aircraft is scheduled to open its $3 million, 25,000 sq. ft. radar repair facility in Las Cruces by mid-January. The facility will employ about 40 workers with a payroll of approximately $1 million annually (December 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Phillips Petroleum has purchased eleven natural gas processing plants from El Paso Natural Gas Company, including three plants in southeastern New Mexico. Phillips officials did not disclose what affect the sale would have on local employment (January 1987).

Las Cruces Area - Foamex Products Incorporated expected to begin operations at its new $6 million polyurethane products manufacturing plant in Santa Teresa in early February. Foamex, a subsidiary of General Felt Industries, should employ about 50 workers initially at the plant (January 1987).

Las Cruces Area - Work has begun on the $2.5 million Dona Ana Specialty Flour Mill in Rincon. The new mill is expected to be completed by August, at which time 6 to 10 workers will be hired to run the facility (January 1987).

Las Cruces Area - The $3 million Hughes Aircraft missile repair facility in Las Cruces was dedicated in January. The new 26,000 sq. ft. facility employs approximately 100 workers supporting the Roland missile systems used by the New Mexico National Guard (February 1987).

Raton/Clayton Area - A new business, Picture Perfect Produce, recently started up in Clayton and now employs 25 workers sorting, sacking, and shipping locally grown potatoes to points as far away as Mississippi (October 1986).

Roswell Area - Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC) is scheduled to begin production of its new robotic trailers in late April. The company plans to produce approximately 3,500 of the new trailers by the end of next year (April 1986).

Roswell Area - By mid-October, a new Mealmakers' Food processing plant should be in partial operation, according to company officials. Initially about 50 workers will be hired at the plant which will process and package vegetables (August 1986).

Roswell Area - The government of Taiwan has agreed to purchase 30 buses worth $5.5 million from Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC) in Roswell. TMC, a subsidiary of Greyhound, is currently employing about 1,100 workers at its Roswell Industrial Air Center (RIAC) facilities (September 1986).

Roswell Area - Mealmakers Incorporated, the food processing firm which opened its Roswell plant in October, currently is employing about 75 workers (December 1986).

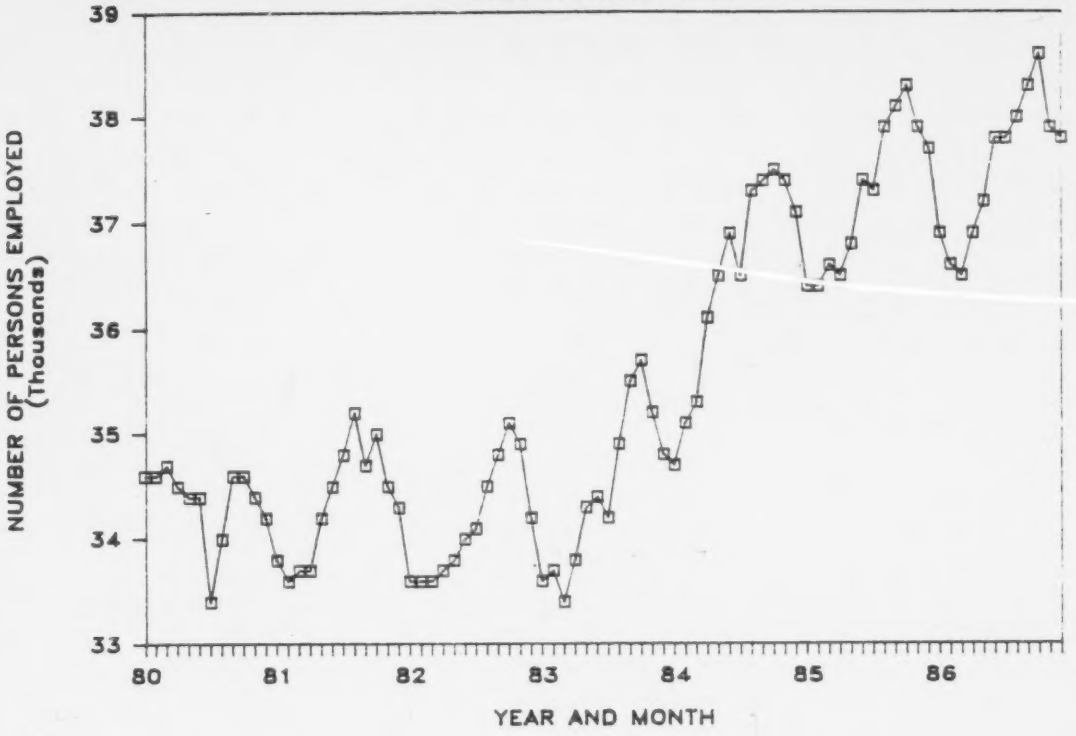
Santa Fe Area - Santa Fe Custom Design, a business which equips vans for specialized uses, has begun operations at a facility on Vegas Verdes Drive near Cerrillos road. When operating at full capacity, there will be about 60 employees (August 1986).

Socorro/T or C Area - Technical Management Services Corporation is looking at the Magdalena area for possible location of a small electronics manufacturing plant. The plant under consideration could be in operation by 1987 with a workforce of between 30 and 60 (March 1986).

Tucumcari Area - The 66 Packing Company reopened its meat packing operations in Tucumcari in late February, with a workforce of about 10. The packing plant had remained closed for almost one year (March 1986).

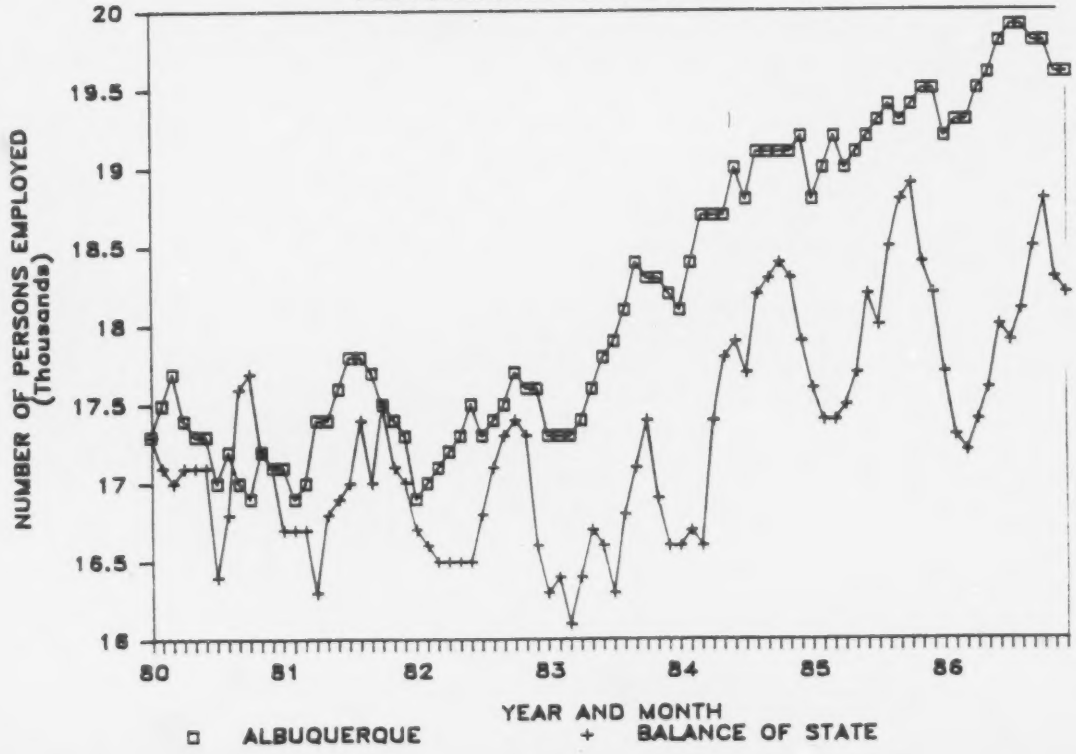
# MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN N.M.

1980 THROUGH 1986




# MANUFACTURING EMP., 1980 – 1986

ALBUQUERQUE AND BALANCE OF STATE



**Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities**

In 1986 the Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities industry experienced a drop in employment of 700 or 2.3 percent. This decrease was due, in part, to the continuing divestiture of A T & T and Mountain Bell. Due to increased competition in the telecommunications sector, more layoffs are possible. The transportation sub-sector experienced a decrease of 100 jobs or less than one percent in 1986. This is due to layoffs in the railroad sector and to the decline in the mining and construction sectors and the resultant decline in the demand for trucking services. Future growth in transportation will be flat due to the uncertain employment plans of the Greyhound and Trailways Bus Lines. Public utilities experienced a growth rate of 4 percent in 1986 after exhibiting almost no growth in 1985. The possibility of more layoffs at A T & T, Mountain Bell, and Public Service Company of New Mexico may result in little to no growth over the next two years.

PROJECTS AND/OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC INDUSTRY

Statewide - The Public Service Company of New Mexico has announced an immediate hiring freeze in a move to eliminate about 400 positions, or 15 percent of its workforce, over the next three years (February 1986).

Statewide - The pacific Texas Pipeline Company has received final approval from the California Coastal commission to build and operate a $1.66 billion crude oil pipeline that will extend 1,030 miles from Los Angeles Harbor to Midland, Texas, passing through the southern portion of New Mexico. Company officials said work will begin immediately in California and the entire pipeline should be completed by late 1987 (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Wagon Train Communications will be moving two of its subsidiary companies, Drake-Chenault of Los Angeles and TM Communications of Dallas, to Albuquerque within a month. About 30 new employees will be hired here and about 30 employees will be transferred from the other operations (June 1986).

**Trade**

The trade industry in New Mexico, for the purposes of this analysis, has been divided into wholesale trade and retail trade. This is due to the divergence that the two sectors have shown, especially in 1986.

Retail trade has been, and will continue to be, one of the strongest performers in terms of total employment gains and number of new hires. Employment in New Mexico's retail trade industry increased by 4,500 or 4.7 percent from 1984 to 1985. In 1986 the retail trade sector experienced an identical gain of 4.5 percent or an increase of 4,700 jobs. Within the retail sector, the greatest percentage growth was seen in the general merchandise stores (10.1 percent), followed by food stores (7.6 percent), and eating and drinking places (5.9 percent). In terms of numeric increases, the eating and drinking places sub-sector performed the best (+ 2,100), with general merchandise stores and food stores both increasing by 1,100 jobs.

The growth trends of the retail trade industry in Albuquerque and The Balance of State in 1986 were very similar. In 1986 Albuquerque's retail trade employment increased by 5 percent, while the Balance of the State increased by 4.5 percent. The Balance of the State followed the pattern of the state as a whole, with general merchandise stores once again leading the way, increasing by 14.3 percent. This was followed by food stores (9.3 percent) and eating and drinking places (5.6 percent). In terms of numeric increases, eating and drinking places showed the most growth (+ 1,100). Albuquerque's retail trade growth diverged slightly from that of the state, with eating and drinking places exhibiting the greatest percentage growth (6.3 percent) and general merchandise and food stores both increasing at a

rate a little above 4 percent. Albuquerque has many factors in its favor. These include the fact that Albuquerque has a large and quickly increasing population, a high population density and a large defense/research base. Due to these factors and due to the fact that Albuquerque's economy does not depend on mining salaries and will experience an increase in consumer spending due to the low price of oil, growth in the retail sector should reach 3.5 percent in 1987 and be in the 3.5 to 4 percent range in 1988.

Once again, due, in part, to the loss of the high-paying mining jobs which will offset any increase in consumer spending brought about by the drop in the price of oil, the Balance of State's retail trade sub-sector should experience small employment increases in 1987 and 1988.

The wholesale trade sector in New Mexico experienced a decline in employment of 400 or 1.7 percent. This decline was evident in both the Albuquerque Area and the Balance of the State. In 1986 the wholesale trade sector in Albuquerque declined by seven-tenths of one percent or about 100 jobs. A portion of this loss may be attributable to the decline of the construction industry and the resultant loss in the lumber and building materials subsector. In 1986 the Balance of the State experienced a greater decline than did Albuquerque, with employment dropping by 300 or 3.4 percent. This decline can once again be trace to the decline of the construction industry, but in the Balance of the State this has been compounded by the loss of trade experienced due to the decline of the mining industry and resultant decline in the need for many products. The outlook for wholesale trade in 1987 and 1988 is for little to no growth.

## PROJECTS AND/OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRADE INDUSTRY

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - A new Wal-Mart discount store opened in Ruidoso in early March with approximately 90 workers (March 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - A new $1.2 million Safeway food store is under construction in Ruidoso (April 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - Safeway opened a large new food store in Ruidoso in November (November 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - Sears, Roebuck and Company opened its new 19,000 sq. ft. retail/catalog store in Alamogordo on November 24 (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Bag & Save will open a new warehouse grocery store in Albuquerque in July which will employ between 70 and 100 new workers (April 1986).

Albuquerque Area - a new restaurant, Knickerbockers, will open in the former Ned's Marina facility on Uptown Blvd. N.E. in July and the facility is expected to hire about 95 workers (April 1986).

Albuquerque Area - A new Luby's Cafeteria, now under construction at Juan Tabo and Lomas N.E., is scheduled to open in July or August with about 100 employees (April 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction work is in progress on a new Smith's supermarket in Fair Plaza shopping center (May 1986).

Albuquerque Area - A new Safeway store has opened in Rio Rancho's Southern Plaza shopping center (May 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Fiesta del Norte shopping center will soon open at San Mateo and Osuna. The center will have about 20 specialty shops and restaurants with more to open later (June 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Federated Electronics, anticipating 75 employees, and Cost Plus Imports, anticipating 50 employees, have signed up for space at the planned $60 million, 57 acre American Square shopping center to be located just west of the existing American Furniture store at Carlisle and Menaul (June 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Bealls has opened its third Albuquerque store in the Promenade Mall, employing about 35 people (July 1986).

Albuquerque Area - New restaurants recently opened in the Albuquerque area include Luby's Cafeteria at Juan Tabo and Copper, with about 90 employees, The Prairie Star near Bernalillo, with about 40 employees, City Lights Tavern and Grille on North Coors blvd., Grandy's Restaurant near central and Washington, and Knickerbockers on Uptown Blvd. (July 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The new Bag & Save Food Emporium has opened near Wyoming and Harper (August 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Lionel Play World, a toy warehouse, tentatively plans to open near San Mateo and Montgomery around the first of November with a workforce of about 150 (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The VF Factory Outlet store on the West Mesa has closed, resulting in the loss of 45 jobs (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - A new Smith's Food and Drug Center has opened at Lomas and San Pedro, employing about 75 people (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Walgreens has opened its newest New Mexico store on Southern Blvd. in Rio Rancho. The store employs about 30 people (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - A Northern Italian-style restaurant is scheduled to open at the corner of Tramway and Indian School Road next spring. The eatery will be named Ciao! and will contain 8,500 sq. ft. plus outdoor patios and seat approximately 450 (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - A March opening date is anticipated for The Outlook, a $1.4 million restaurant-nightclub-piano bar project to be located on the top floor of Metro Uptown Plaza. The new business should employ about 100 workers, including about 30 cooks (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Hardee's has opened a new restaurant, employing about 50 workers, near Fourth and Delamar N.W. (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - J.C. Penney plans to close its store in Hiland Shopping Center about the end of January. The store currently employs about 24 workers, most of whom will be absorbed by other Penney facilities in this area (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The owners of Montgomery Plaza Mall are planning a $31 million renovation/expansion project which will probably mean more than 400 new jobs at the shopping center. The mall's present 279,000 sq. ft. will be expanded to nearly 400,000 sq. ft., and the present 28 tenants will increase to more than 50. The project is expected to begin early in 1987 (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The first two tenants have opened for business in the new Loretta Plaza shopping center near Louisiana and Menaul N.E. The first is Chili's, a new 6,000 sq. ft., 200 seat restaurant employing 80 people. the second is Kurt's Camera Corral, relocated from Coronado Center, employing about six people in its 2,000 sq. ft. store (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Geronimo's Cadillac, a new 329 seat restaurant occupying the site of the former Garcia's of Scottsdale on Uptown Blvd., has opened for business in the remodeled facility and employs about 125 people (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - New Mexico's first International House of Pancakes is scheduled to open soon at Juan Tabo and Candelaria N.E. The 145 seat, 4,400 sq. ft. restaurant will be open 24 hours a day and employ about 40 people (February 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Construction is expected to begin soon on Kistler Collister's Fashion Square expansion project at San Mateo and Loams N.E. The $2.2 million project will add more than 6,000 sq. ft. to the present Kistler Collister department store and create 31,000 sq. ft. to be divided among 12 to 15 small shops clustered around a courtyard (February 1987).

Albuquerque Area - The opening of the first of three new Peter Piper Pizza restaurants is scheduled for late March. The 5,000 sq. ft., $350,000 restaurant will be located at Eubank and Candelaria N.E. and will employ about 35 workers (February 1987).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Wal-Mart hired about 120 workers for the opening of its new Carlsbad store in late February (March 1986).

Farmington Area - Albuquerque-based American Furniture Company has purchased Palmer Plaza on Farmington's west side. Following extensive remodeling of the facility, American will open a 70,000 sq. ft. store, named American Home Furnishings, this fall (June 1986).

Farmington Area - Construction of the Tse Bit'a'i Shopping Center in Shiprock is completed and two anchor stores have opened. The first is the 42,000 sq. ft. City Market grocery store no employing about 120 people and the second is the 12,000 sq. ft. Yellow Front store. When fully leased the 65,000 sq. ft. shopping center is expected to provide 150 permanent jobs (August 1986).

Farmington Area - Albuquerque-based American Furniture company plans a February 7 opening for their new American Home Furnishings store in Farmington's American Plaza. The store will employ from 50 to 75 people (December 1986).

Farmington Area - King's Table, a 300 seat buffet restaurant that will employ about 50 workers, plans to open soon in the Animas Valley Mall (January 1987).

Gallup/Grants Area - A new Wal-mart store will soon open in Gallup and is expected to employ from 150 to 200 people (May 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Gallup's Smith's Foodway store closed at the end of May (June 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - A new Wal-Mart store has opened in Gallup with about 150 employees (July 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Giant Industries has announced plans to locate an $8 million "travel center" east of Gallup on Interstate 40 which will employ about 200 workers. The center will be a mall-like complex featuring gasoline fueling facilities, restaurants, food stores, and other assorted retail outlets (August 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Weather-related construction delays have delayed the opening of Milan's new Petro Truck Stop. Officials now expect a December opening for the facility, which should create 140 new jobs (September 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Plans are underway to locate a new K-mart store in Las Cruces by next spring. The planned 67,000 sq. ft. store will be located in a new shopping center near U.S. Highway 70 and Del Rey Blvd. (August 1986).

Las Vegas Area - The new K-Bobs Restaurant in Las Vegas is expected to open in early march, hiring about 40 people (February 1986).

Las Vegas Area - Coca Cola will be the first tenant in the Dee Bibb Industrial Park. The firm expects to open a distribution center in the park sometime in December (November 1986).

Raton/Clayton Area - Two downtown Raton retail stores, J.C. Penney, with 10 employees, and DiLisio's Department Store, with seven employees, have announced they will soon go out of business (July 1986).

Roswell Area - Samons, a home improvement store chain based in Albuquerque, opened its eighth New Mexico store in the Monterey Shopping Center in Roswell (January 1987).

Santa Fe Area - Brook's Santa Fe Super Market will soon open at Rodeo Plaza with about 20 employees (June 1986).

Santa Fe Area - J.C. Penney has moved its store from De Vargas Mall to Villa Linda Mall. The new larger store permitted the hiring of 35 new employees in addition to the 55 previously employed persons (July 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The new Bag & Save Food Emporium, with 400 employees, has opened at St. Michael's Drive and Pacheco Street (August 1986).

Santa Fe Area - Polle de Asado and Skippers, are among the businesses planning to occupy the land which the Adobe Motel and Restaurant used to occupy on Cerrillos Road (October 1986).

Santa Fe Area - Federal Express has announced it will build a 17,000 sq. ft. regional processing facility in the Joseph Valdes Industrial Park. The facility should be in operation by mid-1987, creating 44 new jobs (November 1986).

Santa Fe Area - Sears, Roebuck and Company is expected to vacate its downtown store and move into a new 72,000 sq. ft., $2.8 million store in the Villa Linda Mall by this fall (January 1987).

Santa Fe Area - The Capital Bar and Grill, which employed about 50 workers, has closed after less than a year in business because of financial difficulties. Two other Santa Fe restaurants, the Lone Wolf Cafe and The Winery, also closed recently, but a new restaurant, the Zia Diner, recently opened for business at Guadalupe Station (February 1987).

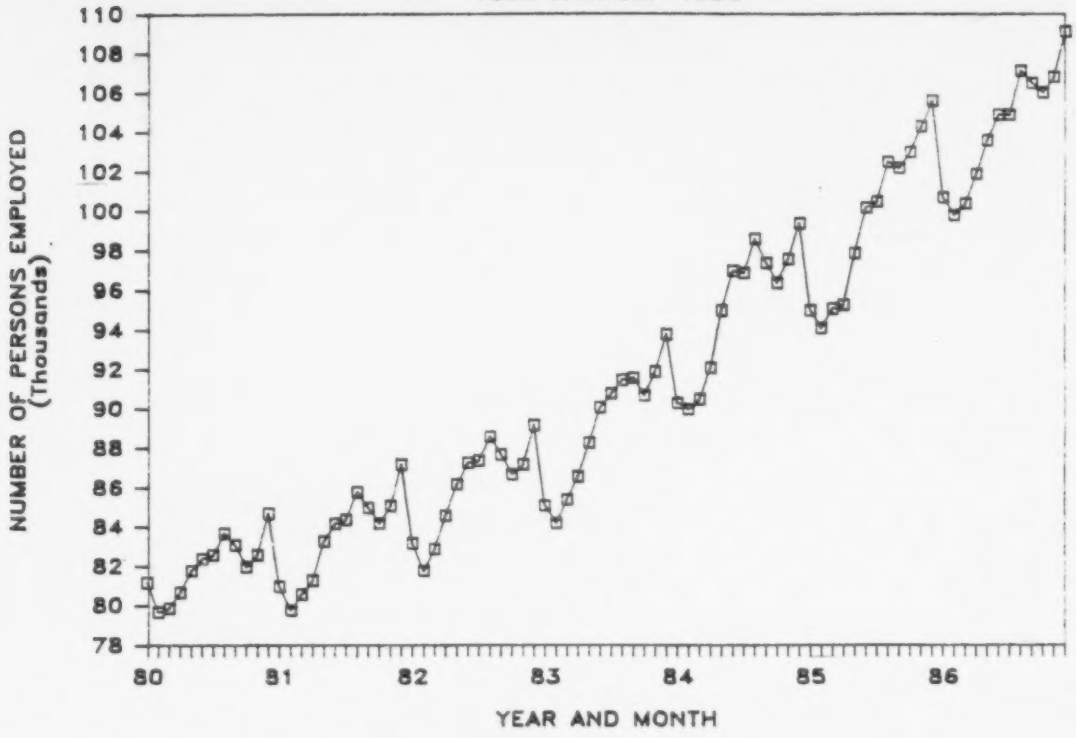
Silver City/Lordsburg Area - Wonder World, a chain of discount retail outlets, is opening a new store in Silver City in November, which should employ about 50 persons (September 1986).

Socorro/T or C Area - A new Arby's restaurant will soon open in Socorro (November 1986).

Tucumcari Area - Alco Stores Incorporated is expected to open their new store in Tucumcari in November with a staff of approximately 50 (October 1986).

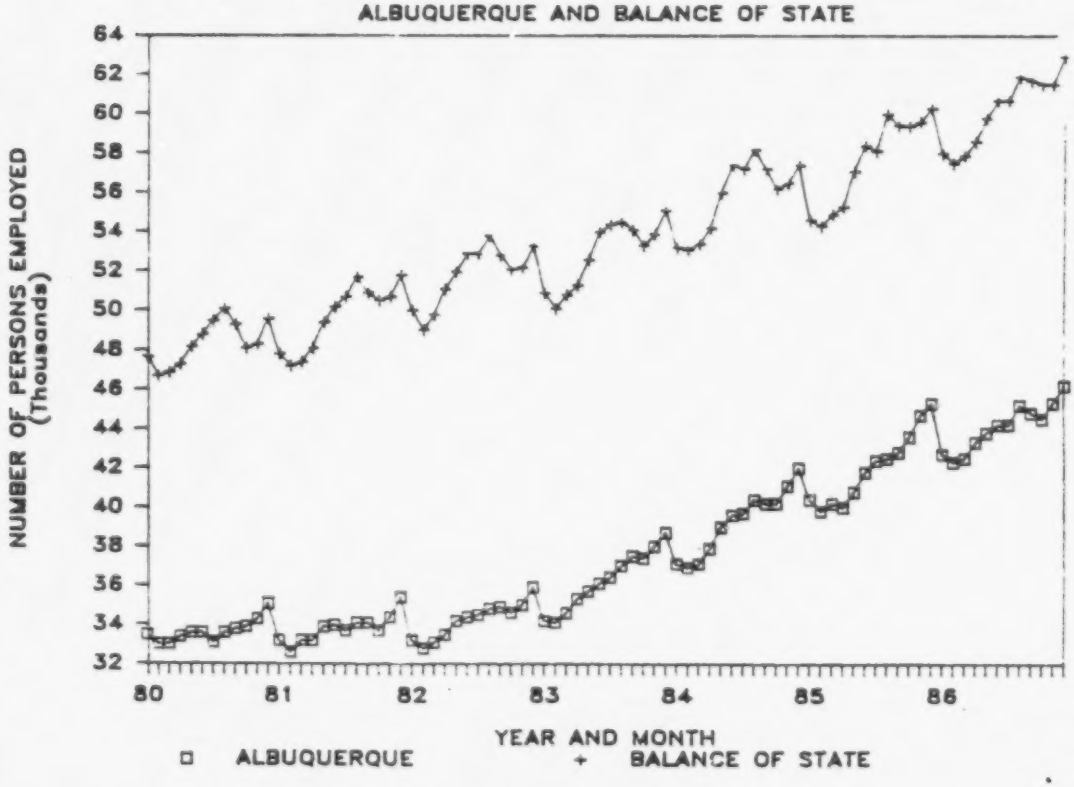
# RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT IN N.M.

1980 THROUGH 1986



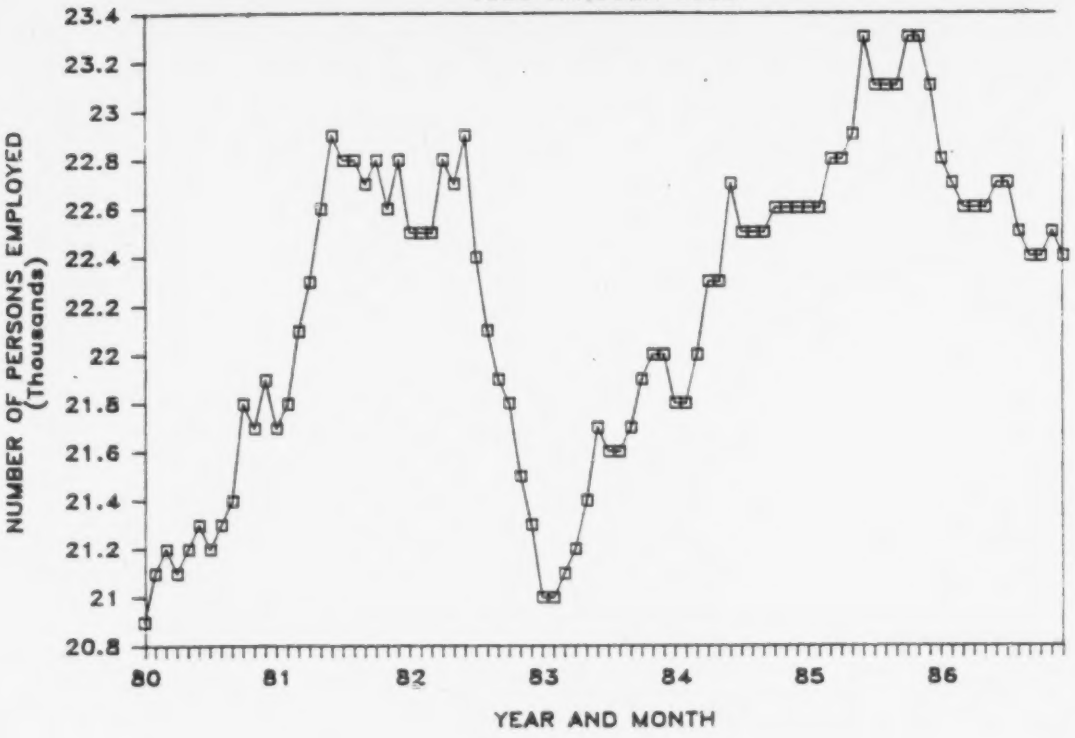

# RETAIL TRADE EMP., 1980 – 1986

ALBUQUERQUE AND BALANCE OF STATE



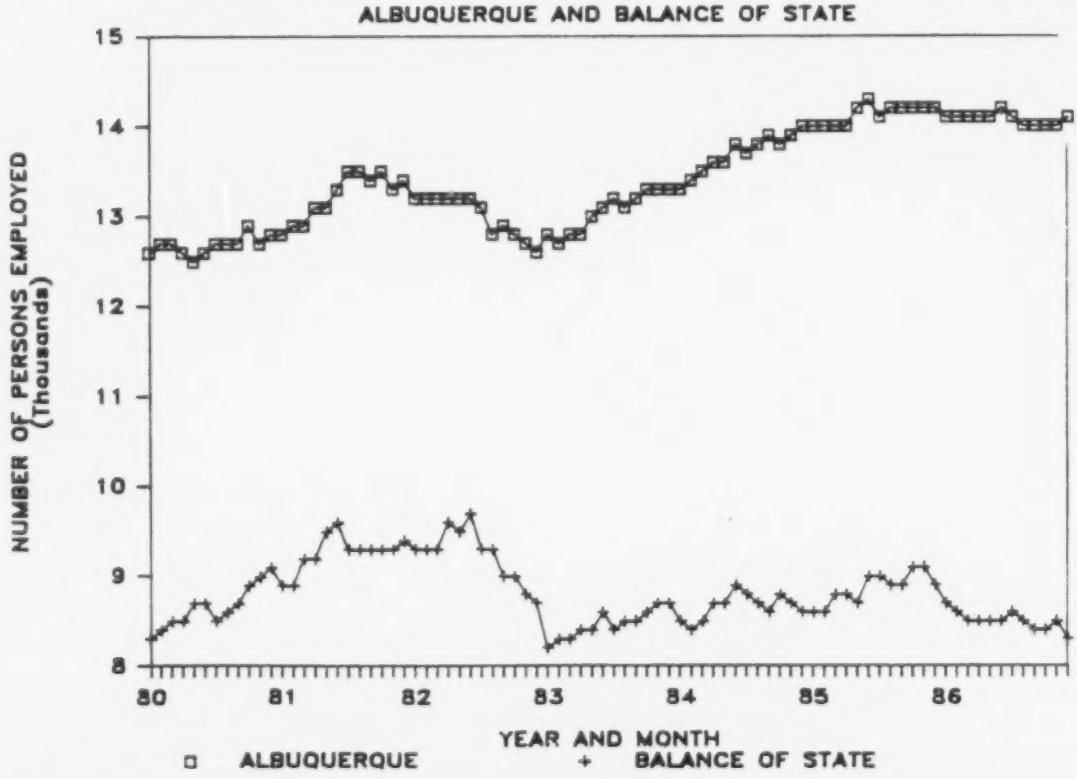
# WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT IN N.M.

1980 THROUGH 1986




# WHOLESALE TRADE EMP., 1980 – 1986

ALBUQUERQUE AND BALANCE OF STATE



**Finance, Insurance and Real Estate**

The finance, insurance and real estate industrial sector grew by almost 900 or 3.5 percent in 1986. This is above the overall growth rate of 1.4 percent experienced by the state. Within the finance, insurance and real estate sub-sector, insurance showed the largest increase, 6.1 percent or 400 jobs. Real Estate, on the other hand, increased by only 1.6 percent, after increasing by almost 7 percent in 1985. Banking also declined in 1986, with employment falling by 200 or 2.4 percent. This decline is due to the problems of many banks (especially those with a large percentage of loans in the oil and gas counties), automation, and to cost cutting measures initiated by the industry as a whole.

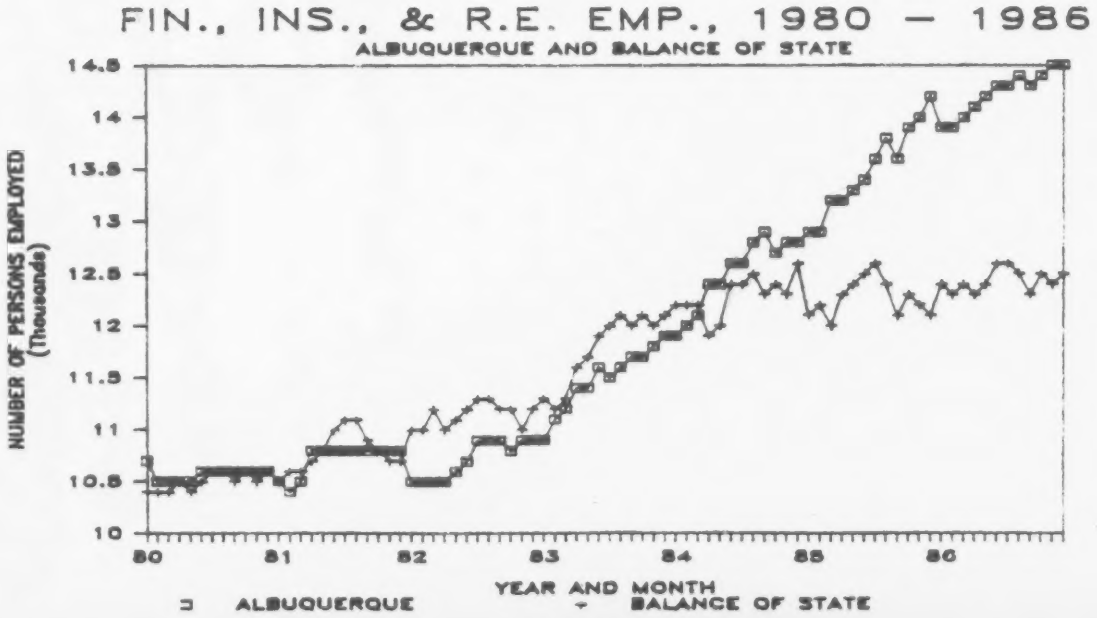
Much of the growth in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector experienced by the state occurred in Albuquerque. Albuquerque employment in the sector increased by 5.2 percent, while the Balance of State increased by only 1.6 percent. In fact, of the 900 employment increase statewide, 700 were in Albuquerque. This is indicative of the strength of the market in the area for both insurance services and residential housing. There is also a large amount of commercial and office space available in Albuquerque requiring additional sales and management personnel. On the negative side, however, the expectations of increasing interest rates and the adverse effects of tax reform may curtail future growth. Albuquerque has also experienced a period of overbuilding in the area of commercial buildings and apartments. For these reasons, future growth can be expected to be in the range of 2 percent in 1987 and 1988. The Balance of State, on the other hand, will experience little to no growth over the next two years.

PROJECTS AND/OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - The $3.5 million Ruidoso Financial Center project is expected to officially open in late September (September 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Silver Savings and Loan, a Silver City-based financial institution, opened a new $1.2 million facility in Las Cruces in January (February 1987).



**Services**

The service sector in New Mexico has historically exhibited strong growth and includes firms providing health, lodging, maintenance and business services. From 1984 to 1985 the services sector grew by 6.5 percent or almost 7,000. This was almost twice the state's total nonagricultural growth rate for the period. In 1986, however, the services sector did not experience such a healthy rate of growth, with total employment increasing by 4,500 or 4 percent. Numerically, the greatest increase occurred in the health services subsector (+ 2,000) and business services (+ 1,000). The greatest percentage increase occurred in the educational services subsector, with employment increasing by 14.3 percent.

As with finance, insurance, and real estate, the growth of employment in the services industry was different for the Albuquerque and the Balance of State Areas. In the Albuquerque Area growth in the sector was 3,100 or 5.4 percent, compared to the 2.5 percent (+ 1,400) experienced by the Balance of the State. In Albuquerque the lodging subsector increased by over 12 percent (+ 400 jobs) while the Balance of the State experienced a growth of only 1.3 percent for the same subsector. Likewise, in the business services subsector, Albuquerque outperformed the Balance of the State, with employment increasing by 900 or 4.8 percent as compared to the Balance of State increase of 1.3 percent or 100 jobs. In fact, of the 27,700 persons employed in the business services subsector in New Mexico, Albuquerque accounts for 19,800 or over 70 percent of the total. The only services subsector in which the Balance of the State grew at a rate faster than did Albuquerque was health services. In 1986 employment in this subsector grew by 1,100 or 7.8 percent in the Balance of the State, as compared to an increase of 900 or 6.9 percent

in the Albuquerque Area. This divergence in the growth of the Albuquerque Area and the Balance of the State is an indirect result of the loss of the high paying mining jobs and is not expected to change very quickly. Albuquerque, due to large increases in the number of lodging, health and business facilities planned, should continue to experience faster than average growth. It should be noted that included in the business services sub-sector are many defense related operations including Sandia National Laboratory and sub-contractors for the Los Alamos National Laboratory, Kirtland Air force Base and White Sands Missile Range.

When the total services employment for the state's MSAs are subtracted from the state total, the divergence of the economies of the MSAs and the remainder of the state becomes even more apparent. From 1985 to 1986 the services sector in the MSAs grew by 4,200 or a healthy 5.6 percent. The remainder of the state, however, experienced a growth rate of less than 1 percent or 300 jobs. With much of the future in the state's economic growth predicted to occur in the services sector, this outlook for the nonmetropolitan areas of the state is not hopeful.

## PROJECTS AND/OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY

Albuquerque Area - Work is continuing on the 500,000 sq. ft. Albuquerque Veterans Administration Medical Center. The facility is about 90 percent complete and is scheduled to open on July 7 (February 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Work on the $13 million, 312 room Pyramid Plaza Holiday Inn and Convention Center, located behind the Journal Center, is progressing. The facility is scheduled for completion late this year (March 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Touche Ross and Company, an accounting firm, is closing its Albuquerque office, which has 30 employees, by June 1986 (April 1986).

Albuquerque Area - St. Joseph Hospital plans to begin construction on a $9.2 million, 64 bed rehabilitation facility late this year on property near the downtown area (April 1986).

Albuquerque Area - a new $17.5 million, 231 suite Radison Suite Hotel has been announced, with construction expected to commence next fall adjacent to American Square (May 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Isleta Bingo Palace, a high stakes bingo parlor, will open for business sometime in August, according to Isleta Pueblo officials. The parlor will seat approximately 1,400 players and will employ from 80 to 120 workers (June 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Mesa Diagnostics Incorporated, a medical diagnostic instrumentation business, has moved its operations from Los Alamos to Albuquerque (July 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The U.S. Congress has approved a $5 million appropriation for a 30 bed spinal cord injuries treatment center to be housed in part of the old V.A. hospital building. The unit should be in operation by 1989, employing about 100 people (August 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Demolition of the Civic Auditorium has begun and should take about a month to complete. The site will then be used by St. Joseph Hospital to build a 64 bed rehabilitation hospital (September 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Presbyterian Healthcare Services has closed the Presbyterian Urgent Care Center in Rio Rancho Shopping Center due to a lack of patients (September 1986).

Albuquerque Area -The Edward Thomas Companies, a California-based hotel group, has purchased the Sheraton Old Town Inn and adjoining office and retail space. The new owners plan a 200 room expansion, which would cost about $10 million, within the next two years (September 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The Pyramid Plaza Holiday Inn expects to soon be hiring about 300 workers in anticipation of a December opening (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Plans for a Radison Suite Hotel to be built in the American Square development have been cancelled by the project's developer. American Square officials are talking to other hotel chains in hopes of bringing in a replacement high-rise hotel (October 1986).

Albuquerque Area - The new Veterans Administration Hospital has opened. Over 300 additional jobs will be phased in at the hospital over the next three years (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Four Hills 12, a $3.5 million, 12 screen, 2,800 seat movie theatre complex, is now under construction at Four Hills Village Shopping Center near Tramway and Central. The facility will create about 40 new jobs and be open by April 1987 (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Albuquerque has been named the site of the 1987 Miss USA pageant, to be held this February in Tingley Coliseum. Officials estimate that the event will bring more than $2 million into the city's economy (November 1986).

Albuquerque Area - Construction of Desert Surf, New Mexico's first water park, is expected to begin shortly in the Renaissance Center near I-25 and Montano Road. The 15 acre park should be open by the end of May (December 1986).

Albuquerque Area - St. Joseph Hospital has laid off 50 workers and put 17 more on part-time status as a result of declining admissions (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - BDM Management Services Company has received a four year contract to operate and maintain the Air Force Weapons Laboratory's electromagnetic pulse test facilities. The contract is worth approximately $26 million (January 1987).

Albuquerque Area - Construction work is now underway on the recently-renamed $10 million "The Beach at Renaissance" water park near I-25 and Montano Road. The park's opening is still scheduled for this May (February 1987).

Clovis/Portales Area - A new Super 8 Motel is scheduled to be built in Clovis, with the opening date for the facility targeted for late summer (May 1986).

Clovis/Portales Area - Construction has begun on a new Super 8 Motel in Clovis (June 1986).

Espanola Area - July 28 is the target date for the start of filming of "The Milagro Beanfield War" (June 1986).

Espanola Area - Ground has been broken for construction of the $1.1 million Ranchitos Recreation Center, with completion expected late in the summer of 1987 (February 1987).

Gallup/Grants Area - Construction has begun on a new outpatient facility for Cibola Medical Foundation in Gallup. The $1.4 million facility should be in operation by February 1987 (June 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - The owner of the Holiday Inn of Gallup has announced plans to spend from $3.5 million to $4 million to add a 600 seat convention center and 46 new guest units (July 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Giant Industries has announced plans to locate an $8 million "travel center" east of Gallup on Interstate 40 which will employ about 200 workers (August 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - Weather-related construction delays have postponed the opening of Milan's new Petro Truck Stop. Officials now expect a December opening for the facility, which should create about 140 new jobs (September 1986).

Gallup/Grants Area - A $5 million remodeling project is underway at Gallup's Holiday Inn. The project includes construction of a 25,000 sq. ft. convention center, 44 new guest rooms, and several other renovations. The project should be completed by June 1987 (December 1986).

Hobbs/Lovington Area - A local group has applied to the state Racing Commission for a license to establish a $13.7 million horse racing facility north of Hobbs (July 1986).

Las Cruces Area - The new 207 room Hilton Hotel in Las Cruces hired approximately 200 employees for its opening in November (November 1986).

Las Cruces Area - Mesilla Valley Hospital, a new psychiatric treatment facility in Las cruces, is scheduled to open in March. Mesilla Valley will initially employ about 40 full-time workers (February 1987).

Los Alamos Area - The Zia Company, which has held a services contract with Los Alamos National Laboratory for about four decades, will be replaced by Pan American World Services Incorporated on July 1. Pan Am has promised to retain most of the 1,600 workers now employed by Zia (February 1986).

Los Alamos Area - Mason and Hanger has again been awarded the contract to provide security services for Los Alamos National Laboratory. The contract is for about $14 million a year and could extend to seven years duration. Mason and Hanger currently has about 314 employees in Los Alamos (October 1986).

Raton Area - A group of Oklahoma and New Mexico investors have reached an agreement to buy La Mesa Park racetrack. The owner had indicated he would not open the track for the 1987 racing season (January 1987).

Santa Fe Area - The $2 million renovation of the Hilton Hotel was completed in early February (February 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The Hospital Corporation of America has revised its plans to build a psychiatric hospital in Santa Fe and now is looking into opening a national center for treatment of Alzheimer's Disease (February 1986).

Santa Fe Area - Ground has been broken on an $8.3 million, 150 apartment retirement center on Alta Vista Street in Santa Fe. The Ponce de Leon Retirement Center is scheduled for completion in October (March 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The new Continental Inn in Santa Fe is scheduled for a May 5th opening date (April 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The Santa Fe City Council has approved Hospital Corporation of America's plan to build an Alzheimer's Disease treatment/research center (May 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The new Continental Inns hotel has opened on Cerrillos road, with a workforce of about 80 people (June 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The 36 room Inn of the Alameda has opened at the corner of Alameda and Paseo de Peralta (July 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The new La Quinta Motel in Santa Fe is scheduled to open soon with 35 to 40 employees (October 1986).

Santa Fe Area - A building permit has been issued for an ambulatory surgical center addition to St. Vincent Hospital (November 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The main construction is now completed on the $8.3 million Ponce de Leon retirement center on Alta Vista Street in Santa Fe. The facility should be ready for occupancy in December and employ about 30 workers (November 1986).

Santa Fe Area - The 85 room St. Francis Hotel, formerly known as the DeVargas Hotel, has opened near the plaza in Santa Fe following extensive remodeling (January 1987).

Santa Fe Area - The filming of a remake of the 1957 movie, "And God Created Woman", is scheduled to begin in March at the as yet unopened south facility of the Penitentiary of New Mexico. The film is expected to cost about $4 million (February 1987).

Silver City/Lordsburg Area - The Hidalgo Medical Complex was recently dedicated in Lordsburg. The facility will be managed by the Gila Regional Medical Center in Silver City (November 1986).

Silver City/Lordsburg Area - Tatsch Construction of Silver City is adding a new $2.7 million wing to Mimbres Memorial Hospital (November 1986).

Socorro/T or C Area - Stagewest Incorporated held groundbreaking ceremonies for its Butterfield Flats project, a western town located near Elephant Butte which will be used for movie making and as a tourist attraction (November 1986).

Socorro/T or C Area - Honeywell officials indicate that they spent $1.6 million in 1986 at New Mexico tech's Terminal Effects Research and Analysis (TERA) testing facility (February 1987).

Taos Area - The Sangre de Cristo Corporation has purchased 275 acres at the top of Bobcat Pass to begin development of White Wind resort this summer. Plans call for 260 single-family and multifamily homes built around a nine-hole golf course (April 1986).

Taos Area - Plans area well underway to build the $8 million, 181 room Don Fernando Hotel on Paseo Sur in Taos. Construction is expected to begin this fall and be complete by the summer of 1987 (July 1986).

Taos Area - Rio Costilla Ski Area is presently undergoing a $3.5 million expansion and improvement program which involves new ski trails, a new chairlift, new snowmaking equipment, and expansion and renovation of lodges, restaurants, and shops (August 1986).

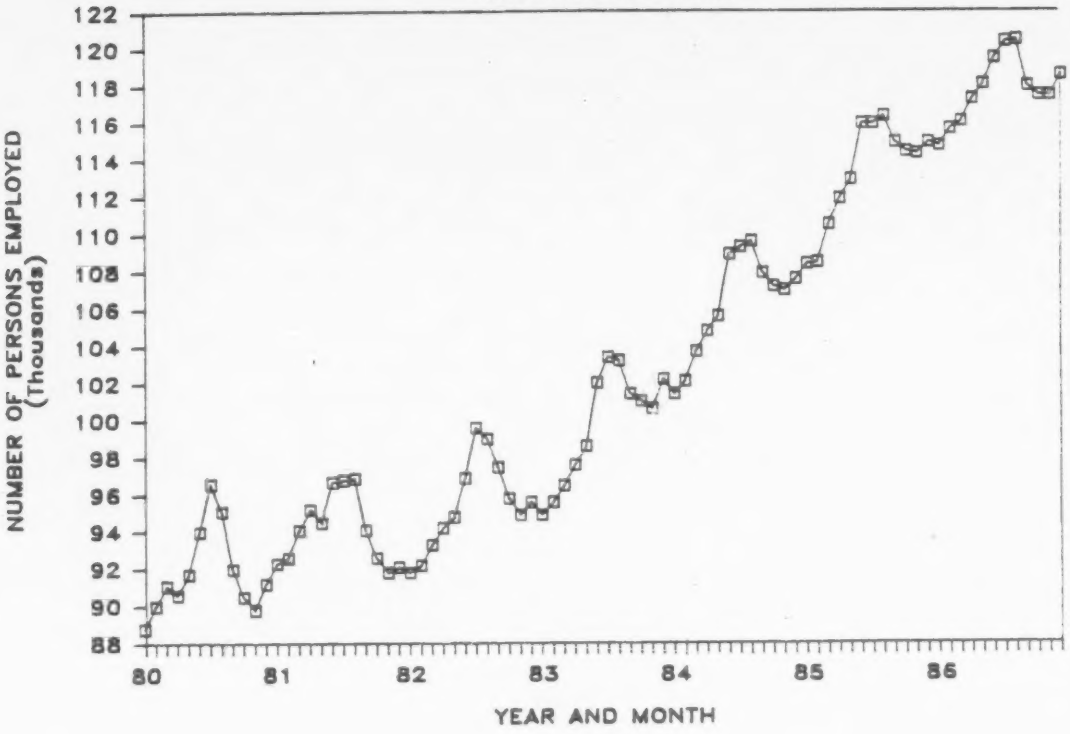
Taos Area - Red River Ski Area is in the midst of a major improvement project involving the installation of eleven new snowmaking guns and a new powerline and cutting of new ski trails (August 1986).

Taos Area - Taos Lodge is now open for business in the former Holiday Inn facility and management hopes to open the restaurant shortly (October 1986).

Tucumcari/Santa Rosa Area - A new 52 room Super 8 Motel recently opened for business in Santa Rosa (September 1986).

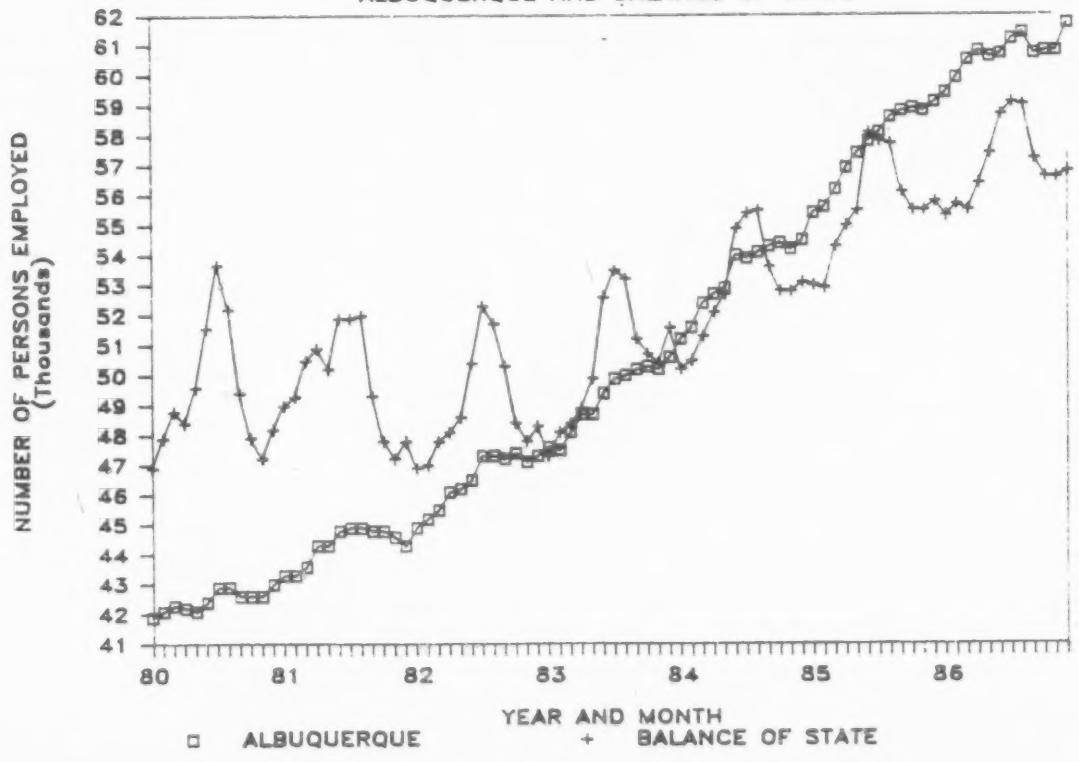
# SERVICES EMPLOYMENT IN N.M.

1980 THROUGH 1986




# SERVICES EMPLOYMENT, 1980 – 1986

ALBUQUERQUE AND BALANCE OF STATE



**Government**

Government is the largest employer in the state, accounting for over 26 percent of total employment, compared to 17 percent for the nation (It should be noted that the federal government sub-sector includes such defense related facilities as Kirtland Air Force Base and White Sands Missile Range, while state government employment includes Los Alamos National Laboratory and the universities in addition to state agencies. Employment growth in the government sector was 2.8 percent for the state in 1985, increasing to 3.7 percent in 1986. Statewide, federal government employment fell by less than 1 percent in 1986. Federal employment in the Balance of State also fell, by a little over 1 percent. Albuquerque, due to proximity of Kirtland Air Force Base, showed an increase of eight-tenths of one percent or 100 jobs. State government employment showed an increase in all three areas. A major increase in the Balance of State Area employment, where the subsector experienced a growth of 3,200 or 9.2 percent increase was primarily due to underreporting by a large organization (rather than an economic change), increased hiring at the state's universities in general, and to employment gains at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Local government employment increased at a rate of 2.7 percent for the state, Albuquerque, and Balance of State.

Future growth in government employment will be flat due to two factors. The first factor is the unknown impact of the deficit reduction targets which may lead to further cuts in federal programs (both defense and domestic) and state grants. The second factor is the fall in the price of oil and the resultant loss of oil and gas royalties. These royalties account for a large percentage of the state budget. Local government will also be hurt by the

decrease in consumer spending brought about by the loss of high paying mining jobs. This loss will result in a smaller tax base, from which they receive much of their funding. The combination of these two regional factors will greatly influence the future employment levels in government. Partially offsetting these negative factors is the possibility of several large federally funded projects moving into the state, especially defense related projects connected with the Strategic Defense Initiative.

## PROJECTS AND/OR DEVELOPMENTS IN GOVERNMENT

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - The Pentagon has chosen White Sands Missile range as the site of a major research facility for the nation's Strategic Defense Initiative. The facility will include a free linear accelerator housed in a structure approximately six-tenths of a mile long. Congressional sources estimate the facility will cost nearly $1 billion to construct and have an annual operating cost of about $125 million. The accelerator is expected to be operational in the early 1990's (February 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - Work is underway on a $10 million Astrophysical Research Telescope facility at Apache Point in the Sacramento Mountains near Alamogordo. The telescope will be the twelfth largest of its type in the world and is expected to be operational in early 1988 (August 1986).

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area - U.S. Army officials have indicated that the Orogrande site south of Alamogordo will be selected for the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative laser test facility. The Army was considering three White Sands Missile Range sites for the facility (January 1987).

Carlsbad/Artesia Area - Officials for Westinghouse Corporation, the major contractor for the Waste Isolation Pilot Project, said about $9.9 million in subcontracts was awarded to businesses within an 80 mile radius of the project near Carlsbad. Companies statewide have received more than $20 million in contracts from Westinghouse (January 1987).

Espanola Area - Construction of a new $3 million trout hatchery in Parkview should begin soon and take about one year to complete (January 1987).

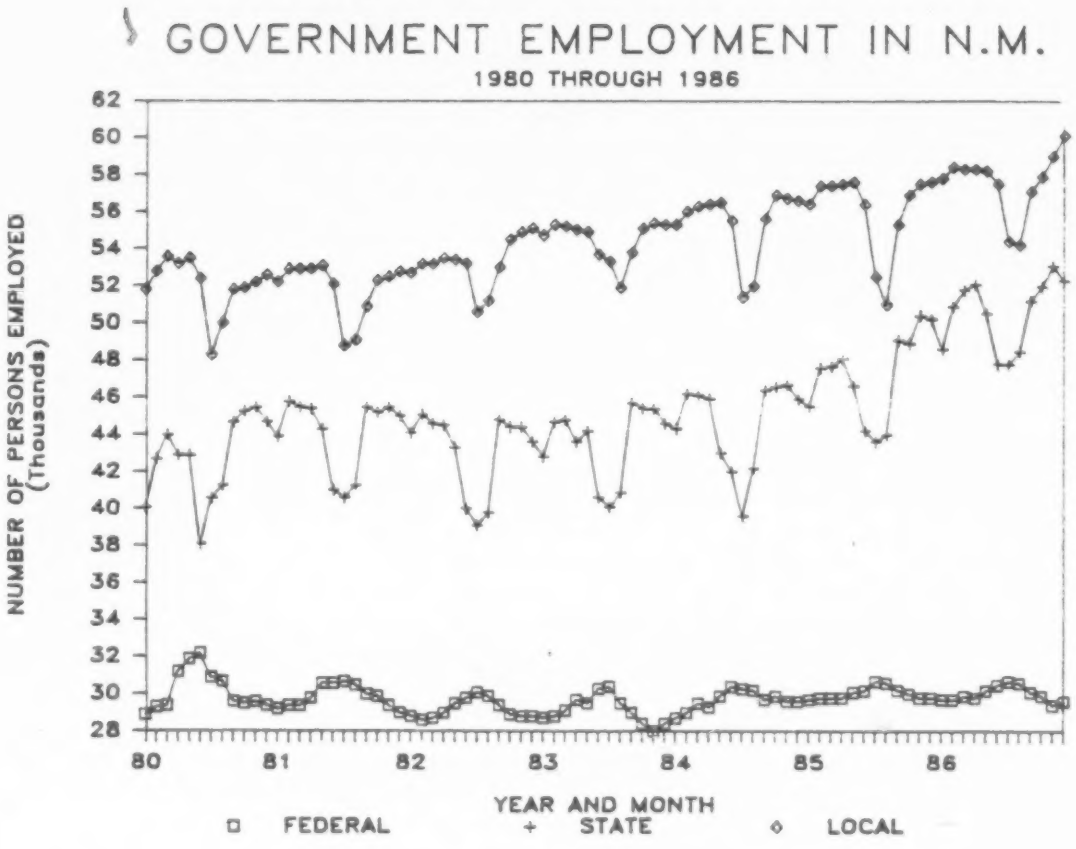
Las Cruces Area - The Santa Teresa Airport and surrounding land extending seven miles south to the U.S./Mexico border have been declared an international port of entry by the U.S. Customs Service (May 1986).

Las Cruces Area - The Pentagon has chosen White Sands Missile Range as the site of a major research facility for the nation's Strategic Defense Initiative. Three sites within White Sands - near Socorro, Orogrande and Las Cruces - are currently being considered for the project named the Ground Based Free Electron Laser Technology INtegration Experiment. Construction should take two to three years to complete and involve from 500 to 2,000 construction workers. A permanent workforce of about 250 is expected when the facility is operational (August 1986).

Los Alamos Area - Los Alamos National Laboratory has been awarded a contract worth up to $52.6 million for a new effort to harness fusion power for commercial uses (February 1986).

Los Alamos Area - Los Alamos National Laboratory has been awarded a new defense contract to develop and improve armor and anti-armor technology for use in conventional tactical battlefield weapons such as anti-tank weapons. The contract is for $3 million in the first year and is expected to last for at least five more years and be worth a total of $76 million (October 1986).

Los Alamos Area - Los Alamos National Laboratory has received a $14 million contract for a new research facility to be used to study the effects of high-speed projectiles on their targets (January 1987).



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO, 1985 AND 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | PERCENT OF TOTAL | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | PERCENT OF TOTAL | PERCENT CHANGE 1985-86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 97,615,000 | 100.0% | 100,169,000 | 100.0% | 2.6% |
| MINING | 930,000 | 1.0% | 792,000 | 0.8% | -14.8% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,687,000 | 4.8% | 4,961,000 | 5.0% | 5.8% |
| MANUFACTURING | 19,314,000 | 19.8% | 19,187,000 | 19.2% | -0.7% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,242,000 | 5.4% | 5,285,000 | 5.3% | 0.8% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 5,740,000 | 5.9% | 5,853,000 | 5.8% | 2.0% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 17,360,000 | 17.8% | 17,976,000 | 17.9% | 3.5% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 5,953,000 | 6.1% | 6,304,000 | 6.3% | 5.9% |
| SERVICES | 21,974,000 | 22.5% | 23,073,000 | 23.0% | 5.0% |
| GOVERNMENT | 16,415,000 | 16.8% | 16,738,000 | 16.7% | 2.0% |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 520,700 | 100.0% | 527,900 | 100.0% | 1.4% |
| MINING | 21,000 | 4.0% | 16,300 | 3.1% | -22.4% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 37,500 | 7.2% | 35,300 | 6.7% | -5.9% |
| MANUFACTURING | 37,300 | 7.2% | 37,500 | 7.1% | 0.5% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 30,000 | 5.8% | 29,300 | 5.6% | -2.3% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 23,000 | 4.4% | 22,600 | 4.3% | -1.7% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 99,600 | 19.1% | 104,300 | 19.8% | 4.7% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 25,800 | 5.0% | 26,700 | 5.1% | 3.5% |
| SERVICES | 113,200 | 21.7% | 117,700 | 22.3% | 4.0% |
| GOVERNMENT | 133,300 | 25.6% | 138,200 | 26.2% | 3.7% |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA AND THE BALANCE OF THE STATE, 1985 AND 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | PERCENT OF TOTAL | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | PERCENT OF TOTAL | PERCENT CHANGE 1985-86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALBUQUERQUE MSA | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 220,300 | 100.0% | 226,700 | 100.0% | 2.9% |
| MINING | 200 | 0.1% | 200 | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 17,700 | 8.0% | 17,000 | 7.5% | -4.0% |
| MANUFACTURING | 19,200 | 8.7% | 19,600 | 8.6% | 2.1% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 12,100 | 5.5% | 12,300 | 5.4% | 1.7% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 14,200 | 6.4% | 14,100 | 6.2% | -0.7% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 42,000 | 19.1% | 44,100 | 19.5% | 5.0% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 13,500 | 6.1% | 14,200 | 6.3% | 5.2% |
| SERVICES | 57,600 | 26.1% | 60,700 | 26.8% | 5.4% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 43,700 | 19.8% | 44,500 | 19.6% | 1.8% |
| BALANCE OF THE STATE | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 300,400 | 100.0% | 301,200 | 100.0% | 0.3% |
| MINING | 20,800 | 6.9% | 16,100 | 5.3% | -22.6% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 19,800 | 6.6% | 18,300 | 6.1% | -7.6% |
| MANUFACTURING | 18,100 | 6.0% | 17,900 | 5.9% | -1.1% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 17,900 | 6.0% | 17,000 | 5.6% | -5.0% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 8,800 | 2.9% | 8,500 | 2.8% | -3.4% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 57,600 | 19.2% | 60,200 | 20.0% | 4.5% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 12,300 | 4.1% | 12,500 | 4.2% | 1.6% |
| SERVICES | 55,600 | 18.5% | 57,000 | 18.9% | 2.5% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 89,600 | 29.8% | 93,700 | 31.1% | 4.6% |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO AND SUBSTATE AREAS, 1985 - 1986

| | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 NUMERIC | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 520,700 | 527,900 | 7,200 | 1.4% |
| MINING | 21,000 | 16,300 | (4,700) | -22.4% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 37,500 | 35,300 | (2,200) | -5.9% |
| MANUFACTURING | 37,300 | 37,500 | 200 | 0.5% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 30,000 | 29,300 | (700) | -2.3% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 23,000 | 22,600 | (400) | -1.7% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 99,600 | 104,300 | 4,700 | 4.7% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 25,800 | 26,700 | 900 | 3.5% |
| SERVICES | 113,200 | 117,700 | 4,500 | 4.0% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 133,300 | 138,200 | 4,900 | 3.7% |
| ALBUQUERQUE MSA | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 220,300 | 226,700 | 6,400 | 2.9% |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0.0% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 17,700 | 17,000 | (700) | -4.0% |
| MANUFACTURING | 19,200 | 19,600 | 400 | 2.1% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 12,100 | 12,300 | 200 | 1.7% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 14,200 | 14,100 | (100) | -0.7% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 42,000 | 44,100 | 2,100 | 5.0% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 13,500 | 14,200 | 700 | 5.2% |
| SERVICES | 57,600 | 60,700 | 3,100 | 5.4% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 43,700 | 44,500 | 800 | 1.8% |
| LAS CRUCES MSA | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 36,800 | 40,150 | 3,350 | 9.1% |
| MINING | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0.0% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,500 | 2,600 | 100 | 4.0% |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,200 | 3,300 | 100 | 3.1% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,350 | 1,350 | 0 | 0.0% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 800 | 850 | 50 | 6.3% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 6,600 | 6,950 | 350 | 5.3% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 1,550 | 1,550 | 0 | 0.0% |
| SERVICES | 5,200 | 5,600 | 400 | 7.7% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 15,400 | 17,900 | 2,500 | 16.2% |
| SANTA FE MSA | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 50,600 | 53,050 | 2,450 | 4.8% |
| MINING | 150 | 100 | (50) | -33.3% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,400 | 3,200 | (200) | -5.9% |
| MANUFACTURING | 1,500 | 1,600 | 100 | 6.7% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,200 | 1,250 | 50 | 4.2% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 650 | 700 | 50 | 7.7% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 8,650 | 9,500 | 850 | 9.8% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 1,950 | 2,100 | 150 | 7.7% |
| SERVICES | 12,600 | 13,300 | 700 | 5.6% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 20,500 | 21,300 | 800 | 3.9% |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO AND SUBSTATE AREAS, 1985 - 1986

| | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 NUMERIC | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO MINUS ALL MSAs | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 213,000 | 208,000 | (5,000) | -2.3% |
| MINING | 20,600 | 15,950 | (4,650) | -22.6% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 13,900 | 12,500 | (1,400) | -10.1% |
| MANUFACTURING | 13,400 | 13,000 | (400) | -3.0% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 15,350 | 14,400 | (950) | -6.2% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 7,350 | 6,950 | (400) | -5.4% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 42,350 | 43,750 | 1,400 | 3.3% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 8,800 | 8,850 | 50 | 0.6% |
| SERVICES | 37,800 | 38,100 | 300 | 0.8% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 53,700 | 54,500 | 800 | 1.5% |
| ALL MSAs IN NEW MEXICO | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 307,700 | 319,900 | 12,200 | 4.0% |
| MINING | 400 | 350 | (50) | -12.5% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 23,600 | 22,800 | (800) | -3.4% |
| MANUFACTURING | 23,900 | 24,500 | 600 | 2.5% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 14,650 | 14,900 | 250 | 1.7% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 15,650 | 15,650 | 0 | 0.0% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 57,250 | 60,550 | 3,300 | 5.8% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 17,000 | 17,850 | 850 | 5.0% |
| SERVICES | 75,400 | 79,600 | 4,200 | 5.6% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 79,600 | 83,700 | 4,100 | 5.2% |

EMPLOYMENT GAIN OR LOSS BY INDUSTRY - N.M. AND SUBSTATE AREAS - 1985 THROUGH 1986

| INDUSTRY | NEW MEXICO - STATEWIDE | | | ALBUQUERQUE MSA | | | BALANCE OF THE STATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMERIC GAIN OR LOSS | PERCENT OF GAIN | PERCENT OF LOSS | NUMERIC GAIN OR LOSS | PERCENT OF GAIN | PERCENT OF LOSS | NUMERIC GAIN OR LOSS | PERCENT OF GAIN | PERCENT OF LOSS |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Gain | 15,200 | 100.0% | N/A | 7,300 | 100.0% | N/A | 8,300 | 100.0% | N/A |
| Total Loss | (8,000) | N/A | 100.0% | (800) | N/A | 100.0% | (7,600) | N/A | 100.0% |
| MINING | (4,700) | N/A | 58.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | (4,700) | N/A | 61.8% |
| CONSTRUCTION | (2,200) | N/A | 27.5% | (700) | N/A | 87.5% | (1,500) | N/A | 19.7% |
| MANUFACTURING | 200 | 1.3% | N/A | 400 | 5.5% | N/A | (200) | N/A | 2.6% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | (700) | N/A | 8.8% | 200 | 2.7% | N/A | (900) | N/A | 11.8% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | (400) | N/A | 5.0% | (100) | N/A | 12.5% | (300) | N/A | 3.9% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 4,700 | 30.9% | N/A | 2,100 | 28.8% | N/A | 2,600 | 31.3% | N/A |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 900 | 5.9% | N/A | 700 | 9.6% | N/A | 200 | 2.4% | N/A |
| SERVICES | 4,500 | 29.6% | N/A | 3,100 | 42.5% | N/A | 1,400 | 16.9% | N/A |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 4,900 | 32.2% | N/A | 800 | 11.0% | N/A | 4,100 | 49.4% | N/A |

GAIN OR LOSS IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT) IN NEW MEXICO BY COUNTY - JULY 1985 THROUGH JUNE 1986

| | TOTAL | AGRIC | MINING | CONSTR | MANUF | TCPU | W TRD | R TRD | FIRE | SERV | NEC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | 890 | 257 | (5,091) | (1,717) | 413 | (516) | (292) | 4,148 | 483 | 3,580 | N/A |
| Bernalillo County | 5,563 | 133 | (45) | (443) | 608 | 243 | 6 | 1,855 | 651 | 2,555 | N/A |
| Catron County | (56) | N/A | N/A | N/A | (4) | 5 | N/A | (11) | N/A | 3 | 3 |
| Chaves County | (1,353) | (136) | (284) | (41) | (188) | (52) | 15 | (501) | (48) | (118) | N/A |
| Cibola County | 52 | 22 | (81) | (15) | 95 | (9) | 13 | 18 | 3 | 25 | N/A |
| Colfax County | (447) | (16) | N/A | (304) | 1 | 6 | (21) | (54) | 6 | (19) | (46) |
| Curry County | 181 | (200) | N/A | (66) | 42 | 4 | (47) | 317 | 25 | 109 | (3) |
| De Baca County | (11) | N/A | N/A | 15 | N/A | N/A | N/A | (2) | 0 | (6) | (18) |
| Dona Ana County | 1,877 | 375 | 70 | 332 | 288 | (77) | 10 | 511 | (45) | 428 | N/A |
| Eddy County | (1,195) | 18 | (745) | (252) | (109) | (109) | (38) | 139 | 12 | (111) | N/A |
| Grant County | (94) | (7) | (72) | (125) | 8 | 7 | 18 | 46 | 5 | 26 | N/A |
| Guadalupe County | 2 | 14 | N/A | 63 | N/A | 3 | 24 | 11 | (5) | (53) | (55) |
| Harding County | (121) | 4 | N/A | (113) | (20) | N/A | (3) | 1 | 5 | N/A | 5 |
| Hidalgo County | 75 | (12) | N/A | 95 | N/A | 2 | (3) | (20) | 3 | (29) | 39 |
| Lea County | (3,167) | (11) | (1,901) | (316) | (20) | (280) | (299) | (36) | (176) | (128) | N/A |
| Lincoln County | (328) | (1) | 8 | (129) | (26) | (1) | (16) | 153 | (66) | (250) | N/A |
| Los Alamos County | 15 | 3 | N/A | 96 | 20 | 17 | N/A | (6) | (41) | (84) | 10 |
| Luna County | 70 | 17 | 6 | (11) | (5) | 17 | (8) | (32) | 3 | 83 | N/A |
| McKinley County | 2 | 7 | (90) | (107) | 26 | (57) | (9) | 275 | (14) | (29) | N/A |
| Mora County | (31) | 0 | N/A | 7 | (4) | (6) | N/A | 2 | N/A | (2) | (25) |
| Otero County | 35 | 1 | N/A | 23 | 96 | (167) | (16) | (8) | 37 | 71 | N/A |
| Quay County | 105 | (2) | N/A | (1) | 23 | 11 | (5) | 44 | 3 | 32 | N/A |
| Rio Arriba County | 268 | 26 | (7) | 154 | 10 | 87 | 29 | 10 | (2) | (39) | N/A |
| Roosevelt County | (68) | (55) | N/A | (68) | 47 | (1) | (16) | 28 | 2 | (32) | 37 |
| Sandoval County | 293 | (3) | (33) | (114) | (120) | 32 | 19 | 475 | 16 | 21 | N/A |
| San Juan County | (1,339) | 105 | (1,086) | 67 | (383) | (272) | 10 | 93 | (25) | 152 | N/A |
| San Miguel County | 208 | 76 | N/A | 1 | (27) | (2) | (4) | 119 | (3) | 41 | 7 |
| Santa Fe County | 942 | 29 | (23) | (454) | 116 | 123 | (27) | 315 | 145 | 718 | N/A |
| Sierra County | 16 | (61) | 17 | (13) | 18 | 0 | (2) | 21 | 1 | 50 | N/A |
| Socorro County | 16 | 1 | N/A | (23) | (18) | 25 | (11) | 23 | 17 | 2 | N/A |
| Taos County | (1,003) | 18 | 245 | (222) | (53) | (47) | 21 | 85 | (21) | (34) | N/A |
| Torrance County | 64 | (29) | N/A | 13 | (15) | 3 | 5 | 30 | 8 | 23 | 26 |
| Union County | (46) | (16) | N/A | (6) | (3) | (4) | N/A | 15 | 16 | (42) | 23 |
| Valencia County | 359 | 23 | 22 | (57) | 0 | (9) | (2) | 216 | (12) | 178 | N/A |
| Intercounty | 6 | N/A | (72) | (17) | (6) | (7) | 74 | 16 | (14) | 38 | N/A |

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN 1985 AND 1986 IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

INDUSTRIES WITH 1,000 OR MORE CLAIMS IN 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 NUMBER OF CLAIMS | 1985 PERCENT OF TOTAL | 1986 NUMBER OF CLAIMS | 1986 PERCENT OF TOTAL | NUMERIC CHANGE 1985-1986 | PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL INDUSTIRES | 50,976 | 100.0% | 64,591 | 100.0% | 13,615 | 26.7% |
| NOT CLASSIFIABLE | 4,913 | 9.6% | 8,280 | 12.8% | 3,367 | 68.5% |
| SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS (CONSTRUCTION) | 4,097 | 8.0% | 4,910 | 7.6% | 813 | 19.8% |
| OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION | 1,842 | 3.6% | 4,628 | 7.2% | 2,786 | 151.2% |
| GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS (CONST) | 3,762 | 7.4% | 3,816 | 5.9% | 54 | 1.4% |
| HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS | 2,800 | 5.5% | 3,354 | 5.2% | 554 | 19.8% |
| EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (RETAIL TRADE) | 2,785 | 5.5% | 3,292 | 5.1% | 507 | 18.2% |
| BUSINESS SERVICES | 1,831 | 3.6% | 2,479 | 3.8% | 648 | 35.4% |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | 1,334 | 2.6% | 1,597 | 2.5% | 263 | 19.7% |
| AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS (RETAIL TRADE) | 1,310 | 2.6% | 1,561 | 2.4% | 251 | 19.2% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS | 977 | 1.9% | 1,527 | 2.4% | 550 | 56.3% |
| HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES (SERVICES) | 1,310 | 2.6% | 1,520 | 2.4% | 210 | 16.0% |
| FOOD STORES (RETAIL TRADE) | 1,398 | 2.7% | 1,496 | 2.3% | 98 | 7.0% |
| HEALTH SERVICES | 1,195 | 2.3% | 1,446 | 2.2% | 251 | 21.0% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS | 723 | 1.4% | 1,049 | 1.6% | 326 | 45.1% |

NEW MEXICO - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - 1985 AND 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 NUMERIC | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 520,700 | 527,900 | 7,200 | 1.4% |
| MINING | 21,000 | 16,300 | (4,700) | -22.4% |
| Metal Mining | 3,200 | 2,200 | (1,000) | -31.3% |
| Bituminous Coal, Quarrying, Etc | 4,200 | 4,000 | (200) | -4.8% |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 13,600 | 10,000 | (3,600) | -26.5% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 37,500 | 35,300 | (2,200) | -5.9% |
| MANUFACTURING | 37,300 | 37,500 | 200 | 0.5% |
| DURABLE GOODS | 24,200 | 24,500 | 300 | 1.2% |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 2,600 | 2,700 | 100 | 3.8% |
| Machinery(except electric) | 2,800 | 2,600 | (200) | -7.1% |
| Elec & Electronic Equipment | 5,900 | 4,500 | (1,400) | -23.7% |
| Transportation Equipment | 4,000 | 4,200 | 200 | 5.0% |
| Other Durable Goods | 8,900 | 10,400 | 1,500 | 16.9% |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 13,000 | 13,100 | 100 | 0.8% |
| Food & Kindred Products | 4,200 | 4,300 | 100 | 2.4% |
| Textiles & Apparel | 2,400 | 2,400 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 6,500 | 6,400 | (100) | -1.5% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 30,000 | 29,300 | (700) | -2.3% |
| TRANSPORTATION | 12,800 | 12,700 | (100) | -0.8% |
| Railroad Transportation | 2,400 | 2,300 | (100) | -4.2% |
| Trucking & Warehousing | 6,200 | 6,000 | (200) | -3.2% |
| Other Transportation | 4,200 | 4,500 | 300 | 7.1% |
| COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 17,200 | 16,600 | (600) | -3.5% |
| Communication | 7,400 | 6,900 | (500) | -6.8% |
| Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services | 9,800 | 9,700 | (100) | -1.0% |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 122,600 | 126,900 | 4,300 | 3.5% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 23,000 | 22,600 | (400) | -1.7% |
| Durable Goods | 13,600 | 13,400 | (200) | -1.5% |
| Nondurable Goods | 9,400 | 9,200 | (200) | -2.1% |

NEW MEXICO - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - 1985 AND 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 NUMERIC | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RETAIL TRADE | 99,600 | 104,300 | 4,700 | 4.7% |
| Bldg Material & Mobile Home | 4,600 | 4,500 | (100) | -2.2% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 10,900 | 12,000 | 1,100 | 10.1% |
| Food Stores | 14,500 | 15,600 | 1,100 | 7.6% |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 13,000 | 13,100 | 100 | 0.8% |
| Apparel & Accessories | 5,600 | 5,500 | (100) | -1.8% |
| Furniture & Furnishing | 4,400 | 4,400 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 35,400 | 37,500 | 2,100 | 5.9% |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 11,100 | 11,800 | 700 | 6.3% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 25,800 | 26,700 | 900 | 3.5% |
| Banking | 8,300 | 8,100 | (200) | -2.4% |
| Insurance Carriers | 3,400 | 3,600 | 200 | 5.9% |
| Insur Agents, Brokers, & Servicec | 2,700 | 2,900 | 200 | 7.4% |
| Real Estate | 6,200 | 6,300 | 100 | 1.6% |
| Other Fin, Ins, & Real Estate | 5,300 | 5,800 | 500 | 9.4% |
| SERVICES | 113,200 | 117,700 | 4,500 | 4.0% |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 10,900 | 11,400 | 500 | 4.6% |
| Personal Services | 5,800 | 5,900 | 100 | 1.7% |
| Business Services | 26,700 | 27,700 | 1,000 | 3.7% |
| Health Services | 27,100 | 29,100 | 2,000 | 7.4% |
| Legal Services | 3,800 | 4,000 | 200 | 5.3% |
| Educational Services | 4,200 | 4,800 | 600 | 14.3% |
| Social Services | 7,100 | 6,700 | (400) | -5.6% |
| Membership Org | 6,300 | 6,300 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Other Services | 21,300 | 21,800 | 500 | 2.3% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 133,300 | 138,200 | 4,900 | 3.7% |
| Federal Government | 30,100 | 30,000 | (100) | -0.3% |
| State Government | 47,200 | 50,600 | 3,400 | 7.2% |
| Local Government | 56,100 | 57,600 | 1,500 | 2.7% |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO - ANNUAL AVERAGES - 1977 THROUGH 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 415,400 | 444,300 | 461,000 | 465,400 | 475,500 | 473,600 | 479,500 | 502,800 | 520,700 | 527,900 |
| MINING | 23,400 | 24,400 | 27,100 | 29,400 | 31,200 | 26,300 | 21,000 | 21,600 | 21,000 | 16,300 |
| Metal Mining | 9,800 | 10,000 | 11,200 | 10,700 | 9,400 | 5,800 | 4,000 | 3,900 | 3,200 | 2,200 |
| Bituminous Coal, Quarrying, Etc | 4,500 | 4,600 | 5,000 | 5,300 | 5,500 | 5,100 | 4,000 | 4,300 | 4,200 | 4,000 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 9,200 | 9,900 | 11,000 | 13,400 | 16,300 | 15,400 | 13,000 | 13,400 | 13,600 | 10,000 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 30,700 | 35,000 | 35,600 | 32,100 | 33,300 | 32,100 | 33,700 | 36,600 | 37,500 | 35,300 |
| MANUFACTURING | 32,200 | 33,400 | 34,800 | 34,400 | 34,300 | 34,100 | 34,400 | 36,500 | 37,300 | 37,500 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 18,700 | 19,400 | 20,600 | 20,500 | 21,000 | 21,400 | 21,900 | 23,600 | 24,200 | 24,500 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,100 | 2,300 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,700 |
| Elec & Electronic Equipment | 3,300 | 3,700 | 3,600 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 4,400 | 4,900 | 6,400 | 5,900 | 4,500 |
| Transportation Equipment | 2,200 | 2,700 | 3,500 | 3,900 | 3,800 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 4,200 |
| Other Durable Goods | 10,000 | 9,900 | 10,300 | 10,500 | 11,200 | 10,900 | 10,700 | 11,200 | 11,700 | 13,000 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 13,500 | 14,000 | 14,200 | 13,800 | 13,300 | 12,800 | 12,600 | 12,900 | 13,000 | 13,100 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 4,700 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,600 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,300 |
| Textiles & Apparel | 3,600 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,800 | 3,600 | 3,000 | 2,600 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 5,200 | 5,500 | 5,700 | 5,500 | 5,700 | 5,900 | 6,000 | 6,300 | 6,500 | 6,400 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 24,600 | 26,600 | 28,100 | 28,300 | 29,200 | 29,900 | 29,500 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 29,300 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2,800 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 2,500 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,300 |
| Trucking & Warehousing | 5,100 | 5,700 | 5,800 | 5,400 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 6,200 | 6,000 |
| Other Transportation | 3,200 | 3,400 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,500 |
| Communication | 6,100 | 6,500 | 7,200 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 7,700 | 7,400 | 6,900 |
| Elec, Gas & Sanitary Services | 7,300 | 8,000 | 8,500 | 8,800 | 9,300 | 9,800 | 9,700 | 9,700 | 9,800 | 9,700 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 95,500 | 101,200 | 104,100 | 103,400 | 106,000 | 108,300 | 110,700 | 117,500 | 122,600 | 126,900 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 18,800 | 20,100 | 21,200 | 21,400 | 22,500 | 22,200 | 21,500 | 22,400 | 23,000 | 22,600 |
| Durable Goods | 11,100 | 12,200 | 13,000 | 12,900 | 13,600 | 13,300 | 12,600 | 13,200 | 13,600 | 13,400 |
| Nondurable Goods | 7,700 | 7,900 | 8,200 | 8,500 | 8,900 | 91,000 | 9,000 | 9,200 | 9,400 | 9,200 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 76,700 | 81,100 | 82,900 | 82,000 | 83,500 | 86,100 | 89,200 | 95,100 | 99,600 | 104,300 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 10,100 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,700 | 10,700 | 10,800 | 10,300 | 10,300 | 10,900 | 12,000 |
| Food Stores | 10,600 | 10,800 | 11,200 | 11,600 | 12,200 | 12,400 | 12,800 | 14,000 | 14,500 | 15,600 |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 12,800 | 13,000 | 13,200 | 12,600 | 11,900 | 11,800 | 12,100 | 12,700 | 13,000 | 13,100 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 23,300 | 25,500 | 26,200 | 26,500 | 27,800 | 29,500 | 31,500 | 33,700 | 35,400 | 37,500 |
| Other Retail Trade | 19,900 | 21,000 | 21,400 | 20,700 | 20,900 | 21,400 | 22,600 | 24,400 | 25,700 | 26,100 |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO - ANNUAL AVERAGES - 1977 THROUGH 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 18,300 | 19,800 | 21,200 | 21,100 | 21,500 | 21,900 | 23,200 | 24,800 | 25,800 | 26,700 |
| Banking | 6,000 | 6,400 | 6,900 | 7,000 | 7,400 | 7,700 | 8,100 | 8,300 | 8,300 | 8,100 |
| Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 4,700 | 5,100 | 5,400 | 5,400 | 5,400 | 5,400 | 5,500 | 5,800 | 2,700 | 6,400 |
| Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate | 7,600 | 8,300 | 8,900 | 8,600 | 8,700 | 8,800 | 9,600 | 10,700 | 5,300 | 12,200 |
| SERVICES | 79,700 | 87,300 | 89,600 | 91,800 | 94,100 | 95,500 | 99,700 | 106,300 | 113,200 | 117,700 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 9,000 | 9,200 | 9,600 | 9,700 | 9,900 | 10,200 | 10,300 | 10,600 | 10,900 | 11,400 |
| Personal Services | 4,300 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,800 | 5,100 | 5,600 | 5,800 | 5,900 |
| Business Services | 15,400 | 16,500 | 18,300 | 18,900 | 20,400 | 21,000 | 22,000 | 24,400 | 26,700 | 27,700 |
| Health Services | 17,000 | 18,200 | 19,200 | 20,800 | 22,300 | 23,800 | 25,100 | 26,000 | 27,100 | 29,100 |
| Social Services | 10,100 | 12,800 | 10,400 | 10,300 | 8,900 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 7,000 | 7,100 | 6,700 |
| Membership Org | 4,800 | 5,800 | 6,100 | 5,300 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 5,400 | 5,700 | 6,300 | 6,300 |
| Other Services | 19,000 | 20,300 | 21,500 | 22,200 | 23,100 | 24,200 | 25,200 | 27,100 | 29,300 | 30,700 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 111,000 | 116,600 | 120,500 | 125,000 | 125,800 | 125,600 | 127,200 | 129,700 | 133,300 | 138,200 |
| Federal Government | 28,300 | 29,000 | 29,400 | 30,200 | 29,900 | 29,200 | 29,100 | 29,700 | 30,100 | 30,000 |
| State Government | 35,500 | 38,100 | 40,600 | 42,700 | 44,100 | 43,100 | 43,600 | 44,600 | 47,200 | 50,600 |
| Local Government | 47,200 | 49,600 | 50,600 | 52,000 | 51,900 | 53,200 | 54,500 | 55,400 | 56,100 | 57,600 |

ALBUQUERQUE MSA - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - 1985 AND 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 NUMERIC | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 220,300 | 226,700 | 6,400 | 2.9% |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0.0% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 17,700 | 17,000 | (700) | -4.0% |
| MANUFACTURING | 19,200 | 19,600 | 400 | 2.1% |
| Durable Goods | 13,600 | 14,100 | 500 | 3.7% |
| Nondurable Goods | 5,500 | 5,600 | 100 | 1.8% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 12,100 | 12,300 | 200 | 1.7% |
| Transportation | 5,600 | 5,900 | 300 | 5.4% |
| Communication | 3,900 | 3,800 | (100) | -2.6% |
| Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services | 2,500 | 2,600 | 100 | 4.0% |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 56,200 | 58,200 | 2,000 | 3.6% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 14,200 | 14,100 | (100) | -0.7% |
| Durable Goods | 9,500 | 9,500 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Nondurable Goods | 4,700 | 4,600 | (100) | -2.1% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 42,000 | 44,100 | 2,100 | 5.0% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 4,600 | 4,800 | 200 | 4.3% |
| Food Stores | 4,800 | 5,000 | 200 | 4.2% |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 4,700 | 4,900 | 200 | 4.3% |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 15,900 | 16,900 | 1,000 | 6.3% |
| Other Retail Trade | 12,200 | 12,500 | 300 | 2.5% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 13,500 | 14,200 | 700 | 5.2% |
| Banking | 3,200 | 3,100 | (100) | -3.1% |
| Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,700 | 4,000 | 300 | 8.1% |
| Other Fin, Ins, & Real Estate | 6,500 | 7,100 | 600 | 9.2% |
| SERVICES | 57,600 | 60,700 | 3,100 | 5.4% |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 3,300 | 3,700 | 400 | 12.1% |
| Personal Services | 3,100 | 3,100 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Business Services | 18,900 | 19,800 | 900 | 4.8% |
| Health Services | 13,000 | 13,900 | 900 | 6.9% |
| Social Services | 2,800 | 2,800 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Membership Org | 1,800 | 1,800 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Other Services | 14,700 | 15,700 | 1,000 | 6.8% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 43,700 | 44,500 | 800 | 1.8% |
| Federal Government | 12,600 | 12,700 | 100 | 0.8% |
| State Government | 12,600 | 12,800 | 200 | 1.6% |
| Local Government | 18,500 | 19,000 | 500 | 2.7% |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA - ANNUAL AVERAGES - 1977 THROUGH 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 160,800 | 173,800 | 182,500 | 183,000 | 184,600 | 186,200 | 195,000 | 208,400 | 220,300 | 226,700 |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 200 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 12,000 | 14,500 | 15,000 | 12,600 | 11,500 | 11,400 | 13,100 | 15,500 | 17,700 | 17,000 |
| MANUFACTURING | 15,500 | 16,400 | 17,100 | 17,200 | 17,400 | 17,400 | 17,800 | 18,800 | 19,200 | 19,600 |
| Durable Goods | 10,400 | 10,900 | 11,500 | 11,700 | 11,900 | 12,100 | 12,400 | 13,400 | 13,600 | 14,100 |
| Nondurable Goods | 5,100 | 5,400 | 5,500 | 5,600 | 5,500 | 5,200 | 5,400 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,600 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 9,000 | 10,000 | 11,200 | 11,500 | 11,700 | 11,900 | 11,900 | 12,100 | 12,100 | 12,300 |
| Transportation | 4,600 | 5,100 | 5,500 | 5,300 | 5,400 | 5,200 | 5,200 | 5,500 | 5,600 | 5,900 |
| Communication | 3,000 | 3,300 | 3,900 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,200 | 3,900 | 3,800 |
| Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,600 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 42,200 | 44,800 | 46,700 | 46,300 | 47,000 | 47,200 | 49,300 | 52,900 | 56,200 | 58,200 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 10,900 | 11,800 | 12,800 | 12,700 | 13,200 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,700 | 14,200 | 14,100 |
| Durable Goods | 7,100 | 8,000 | 8,700 | 8,500 | 8,800 | 8,600 | 8,400 | 8,900 | 9,500 | 9,500 |
| Nondurable Goods | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,700 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,600 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 31,300 | 33,000 | 33,900 | 33,600 | 33,800 | 34,200 | 36,300 | 39,200 | 42,000 | 44,100 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 4,500 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,300 | 4,200 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 4,100 | 4,600 | 4,800 |
| Food Stores | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 3,700 | 3,800 | 4,300 | 4,800 | 5,000 |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 4,400 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,900 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 9,700 | 10,600 | 11,100 | 11,400 | 11,900 | 12,400 | 13,700 | 14,800 | 15,900 | 16,900 |
| Other Retail Trade | 9,200 | 9,600 | 9,800 | 9,600 | 9,600 | 9,900 | 10,500 | 11,400 | 12,200 | 12,500 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 9,000 | 9,800 | 10,600 | 10,600 | 10,700 | 10,700 | 11,500 | 12,500 | 13,500 | 14,200 |
| Banking | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,100 |
| Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 2,900 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,400 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,500 | 3,700 | 4,000 |
| Other Fin, Ins, & Real Estate | 3,800 | 4,300 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 5,200 | 5,900 | 6,500 | 7,100 |
| SERVICES | 35,900 | 39,000 | 41,600 | 42,500 | 44,300 | 46,500 | 49,200 | 53,400 | 57,600 | 60,700 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 2,400 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 3,300 | 3,700 |
| Health Services | 8,400 | 8,700 | 9,100 | 9,700 | 10,500 | 11,200 | 11,700 | 12,400 | 13,000 | 13,900 |
| Social Services | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| Membership Org | 1,100 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Other Services | 21,800 | 23,800 | 25,900 | 26,300 | 27,300 | 28,600 | 30,400 | 33,500 | 36,700 | 38,600 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 36,900 | 39,000 | 40,100 | 42,000 | 41,800 | 41,000 | 41,900 | 42,900 | 43,700 | 44,500 |
| Federal Government | 11,700 | 12,200 | 12,300 | 12,600 | 12,600 | 12,200 | 12,300 | 12,300 | 12,600 | 12,700 |
| State Government | 9,500 | 9,900 | 10,400 | 11,400 | 11,800 | 11,400 | 11,500 | 12,000 | 12,600 | 12,800 |
| Local Government | 15,700 | 16,900 | 17,500 | 18,000 | 17,400 | 17,400 | 18,100 | 18,600 | 18,500 | 19,000 |

BALANCE OF THE STATE - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - 1985 AND 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 NUMERIC | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 300,400 | 301,200 | 800 | 0.3% |
| MINING | 20,800 | 16,100 | (4,700) | -22.6% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 19,800 | 18,300 | (1,500) | -7.6% |
| MANUFACTURING | 18,100 | 17,900 | (200) | -1.1% |
| Durable Goods | 10,600 | 10,400 | (200) | -1.9% |
| Nondurable Goods | 7,500 | 7,500 | 0 | 0.0% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 17,900 | 17,000 | (900) | -5.0% |
| Transportation | 7,200 | 6,800 | (400) | -5.6% |
| Communication | 3,500 | 3,100 | (400) | -11.4% |
| Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services | 7,300 | 7,100 | (200) | -2.7% |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 66,400 | 68,700 | 2,300 | 3.5% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 8,800 | 8,500 | (300) | -3.4% |
| Durable Goods | 4,100 | 3,900 | (200) | -4.9% |
| Nondurable Goods | 4,700 | 4,600 | (100) | -2.1% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 57,600 | 60,200 | 2,600 | 4.5% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 6,300 | 7,200 | 900 | 14.3% |
| Food Stores | 9,700 | 10,600 | 900 | 9.3% |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 8,300 | 8,200 | (100) | -1.2% |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 19,500 | 20,600 | 1,100 | 5.6% |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 13,500 | 13,700 | 200 | 1.5% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 12,300 | 12,500 | 200 | 1.6% |
| Banking | 5,100 | 5,000 | (100) | -2.0% |
| Insur Carriers, Agents, & Brokers | 2,400 | 2,500 | 100 | 4.2% |
| Other Fin, Ins, & Real Estate | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0.0% |
| SERVICES | 55,600 | 57,000 | 1,400 | 2.5% |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 7,600 | 7,700 | 100 | 1.3% |
| Personal Services | 2,700 | 2,800 | 100 | 3.7% |
| Business Services | 7,800 | 7,900 | 100 | 1.3% |
| Health Services | 14,100 | 15,200 | 1,100 | 7.8% |
| Social Services | 4,300 | 3,900 | (400) | -9.3% |
| Membership Org | 4,500 | 4,500 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Other Services | 14,600 | 14,900 | 300 | 2.1% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 89,600 | 93,700 | 4,100 | 4.6% |
| Federal Government | 17,500 | 17,300 | (200) | -1.1% |
| State Government | 34,600 | 37,800 | 3,200 | 9.2% |
| Local Government | 37,600 | 38,600 | 1,000 | 2.7% |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE BALANCE OF THE STATE - ANNUAL AVERAGES - 1977 THROUGH 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 254,600 | 270,500 | 278,500 | 282,400 | 290,900 | 287,400 | 284,500 | 294,400 | 300,400 | 301,200 |
| MINING | 23,200 | 24,200 | 26,800 | 29,100 | 30,900 | 26,100 | 20,800 | 21,300 | 20,800 | 16,300 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 18,700 | 20,500 | 20,600 | 19,500 | 21,800 | 20,700 | 20,600 | 21,100 | 19,800 | 35,300 |
| MANUFACTURING | 16,700 | 17,000 | 17,700 | 17,200 | 16,900 | 16,700 | 16,600 | 17,700 | 18,100 | 37,500 |
| Durabel Goods | 8,300 | 8,500 | 9,100 | 8,800 | 9,100 | 9,300 | 9,500 | 10,200 | 10,600 | 10,400 |
| Nondurable Goods | 8,400 | 8,600 | 8,700 | 8,200 | 7,800 | 7,600 | 7,200 | 7,400 | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 15,600 | 16,600 | 16,900 | 16,800 | 17,500 | 18,000 | 17,600 | 17,900 | 17,900 | 17,000 |
| Transportation | 6,500 | 7,000 | 6,800 | 6,700 | 7,000 | 6,800 | 6,500 | 7,000 | 7,200 | 6,800 |
| Communication | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,100 |
| Elec, Gas & Sanitary Services | 5,900 | 6,500 | 6,600 | 6,800 | 7,100 | 7,400 | 7,300 | 7,200 | 7,300 | 7,100 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 53,300 | 56,400 | 57,400 | 57,100 | 59,000 | 61,100 | 61,400 | 64,600 | 66,400 | 68,700 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 7,900 | 8,300 | 8,400 | 8,700 | 9,300 | 9,200 | 8,500 | 8,700 | 8,800 | 8,500 |
| Durable Goods | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,100 | 3,900 |
| Nondurable Goods | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 4,300 | 4,500 | 86,600 | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,700 | 4,600 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 45,400 | 48,100 | 49,000 | 48,400 | 49,700 | 51,900 | 52,900 | 55,900 | 57,600 | 60,200 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 5,600 | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,400 | 6,500 | 6,700 | 6,400 | 6,200 | 6,300 | 7,200 |
| Food Stores | 7,000 | 7,200 | 7,400 | 7,700 | 8,200 | 8,700 | 9,000 | 9,700 | 9,700 | 10,600 |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 8,500 | 8,600 | 8,700 | 8,200 | 7,700 | 7,600 | 7,800 | 8,100 | 8,300 | 8,200 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 13,600 | 14,900 | 15,100 | 15,100 | 15,900 | 17,100 | 17,800 | 18,900 | 19,500 | 20,600 |
| Other Retail Trade | 10,700 | 11,400 | 11,600 | 11,100 | 11,300 | 11,500 | 12,100 | 13,000 | 13,500 | 13,600 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 9,300 | 10,000 | 10,600 | 10,500 | 10,800 | 11,200 | 11,700 | 12,300 | 12,300 | 12,500 |
| Banking | 3,700 | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,600 | 4,800 | 5,100 | 5,200 | 5,100 | 5,000 |
| Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 | (1,000) | 2,400 |
| Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate | 3,800 | 4,000 | 4,300 | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,400 | 4,800 | (1,200) | 5,100 |
| SERVICES | 43,800 | 48,300 | 48,000 | 49,300 | 49,800 | 49,000 | 50,500 | 52,900 | 55,600 | 57,000 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 6,600 | 6,600 | 7,000 | 7,200 | 7,300 | 7,500 | 7,400 | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,700 |
| Health Services | 8,600 | 9,500 | 10,100 | 11,100 | 11,800 | 12,600 | 13,400 | 13,600 | 14,100 | 15,200 |
| Social Services | 7,900 | 10,300 | 7,900 | 7,900 | 6,500 | 4,300 | 4,100 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 3,900 |
| Membership Org | 3,700 | 4,300 | 4,600 | 3,800 | 3,300 | 3,200 | 3,700 | 3,900 | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Other Services | 16,900 | 17,500 | 18,400 | 19,400 | 20,800 | 21,400 | 21,900 | 23,600 | 25,100 | 25,700 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 74,100 | 77,600 | 80,400 | 83,000 | 84,000 | 84,600 | 85,300 | 86,800 | 89,600 | 93,700 |
| Federal Government | 16,600 | 16,800 | 17,100 | 17,600 | 17,300 | 17,000 | 16,800 | 17,400 | 17,500 | 17,300 |
| State Government | 26,000 | 28,200 | 30,200 | 31,300 | 32,300 | 31,700 | 32,100 | 32,600 | 34,600 | 37,800 |
| Local Government | 31,500 | 32,700 | 33,100 | 34,000 | 34,500 | 35,800 | 36,400 | 36,800 | 37,600 | 38,600 |

SANTA FE MSA - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - 1985 AND 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 NUMERIC | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 50,600 | 53,050 | 2,450 | 4.8% |
| MINING | 150 | 100 | (50) | -33.3% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,400 | 3,200 | (200) | -5.9% |
| MANUFACTURING | 1,500 | 1,600 | 100 | 6.7% |
| Durable Goods | 900 | 1,000 | 100 | 11.1% |
| Nondurable Goods | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0.0% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,200 | 1,250 | 50 | 4.2% |
| Transportation | 350 | 400 | 50 | 14.3% |
| Comm, Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Svs | 850 | 850 | 0 | 0.0% |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 9,300 | 10,200 | 900 | 9.7% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 650 | 700 | 50 | 7.7% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 8,650 | 9,500 | 850 | 9.8% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 750 | 900 | 150 | 20.0% |
| Food Stores | 1,250 | 1,500 | 250 | 20.0% |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 850 | 800 | (50) | -5.9% |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 3,400 | 3,800 | 400 | 11.8% |
| Other Retail Trade | 2,400 | 2,500 | 100 | 4.2% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 1,950 | 2,100 | 150 | 7.7% |
| SERVICES | 12,600 | 13,300 | 700 | 5.6% |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 1,650 | 1,800 | 150 | 9.1% |
| Business Services | 3,000 | 3,100 | 100 | 3.3% |
| Health Services | 2,700 | 2,900 | 200 | 7.4% |
| Social Services | 550 | 600 | 50 | 9.1% |
| Other Services | 4,700 | 4,900 | 200 | 4.3% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 20,500 | 21,300 | 800 | 3.9% |
| Federal Government | 1,600 | 1,600 | 0 | 0.0% |
| State Government | 15,300 | 16,000 | 700 | 4.6% |
| Local Government | 3,600 | 3,700 | 100 | 2.8% |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE SANTA FE MSA - ANNUAL AVERAGES - 1980 THROUGH 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 41,200 | 42,900 | 43,700 | 45,700 | 48,000 | 50,600 | 53,050 |
| MINING | 150 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,100 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 3,300 | 3,500 | 3,400 | 3,200 |
| MANUFACTURING | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,450 | 1,500 | 1,600 |
| Durable Goods | 900 | 850 | 850 | 800 | 850 | 900 | 1,000 |
| Nondurable Goods | 450 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 950 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 1,250 |
| Transportation | 250 | 250 | 300 | 300 | 800 | 350 | 400 |
| Comm, Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Svs | 700 | 750 | 800 | 850 | 300 | 850 | 850 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 7,000 | 7,100 | 7,500 | 8,200 | 8,600 | 9,300 | 10,200 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 500 | 550 | 600 | 650 | 650 | 650 | 700 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 6,500 | 6,600 | 6,900 | 7,600 | 7,900 | 8,650 | 9,500 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 1,200 | 750 | 900 |
| Food Stores | 900 | 850 | 1,050 | 1,150 | 800 | 1,250 | 1,500 |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 900 | 800 | 800 | 850 | 400 | 850 | 800 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,600 | 2,900 | 3,100 | 3,400 | 3,800 |
| Other Retail Trade | 1,750 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,950 | 2,100 | 2,400 | 2,500 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,550 | 1,650 | 1,700 | 1,850 | 1,950 | 2,100 |
| SERVICES | 9,400 | 9,800 | 10,600 | 11,000 | 11,900 | 12,600 | 13,300 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,350 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,650 | 1,800 |
| Business Services | 1,700 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,600 | 3,000 | 3,100 |
| Health Services | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 2,900 |
| Social Services | 700 | 650 | 700 | 650 | 650 | 550 | 600 |
| Other Services | 3,700 | 3,800 | 4,100 | 4,300 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,900 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 18,700 | 19,600 | 18,900 | 18,800 | 19,400 | 20,500 | 21,300 |
| Federal Government | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| State Government | 13,700 | 14,600 | 14,100 | 13,900 | 14,300 | 15,300 | 16,000 |
| Local Government | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,400 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,700 |

LAS CRUCES MSA - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - 1985 AND 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 NUMERIC | CHANGE 1985 - 1986 PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 36,800 | 40,150 | 3,350 | 9.1% |
| MINING | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0.0% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,500 | 2,600 | 100 | 4.0% |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,200 | 3,300 | 100 | 3.1% |
| Durable Goods | 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Nondurable Goods | 2,000 | 2,100 | 100 | 5.0% |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,350 | 1,350 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Transportation | 550 | 500 | (50) | -9.1% |
| Comm, Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Svs | 850 | 850 | 0 | 0.0% |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 7,450 | 7,800 | 350 | 4.7% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 800 | 850 | 50 | 6.3% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 6,600 | 6,950 | 350 | 5.3% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 800 | 900 | 100 | 12.5% |
| Food Stores | 950 | 1,000 | 50 | 5.3% |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 850 | 900 | 50 | 5.9% |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 2,600 | 2,700 | 100 | 3.8% |
| Other Retail Trade | 1,400 | 1,450 | 50 | 3.6% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 1,550 | 1,550 | 0 | 0.0% |
| SERVICES | 5,200 | 5,600 | 400 | 7.7% |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 550 | 600 | 50 | 9.1% |
| Business Services | 850 | 1,000 | 150 | 17.6% |
| Health Services | 1,300 | 1,550 | 250 | 19.2% |
| Social Services | 300 | 250 | (50) | -16.7% |
| Other Services | 2,200 | 2,200 | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 15,400 | 17,900 | 2,500 | 16.2% |
| Federal Government | 4,600 | 4,400 | (200) | -4.3% |
| State Government | 6,100 | 8,500 | 2,400 | 39.3% |
| Local Government | 4,700 | 5,000 | 300 | 6.4% |

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAS CRUCES MSA - ANNUAL AVERAGES - 1977 THROUGH 1986

| INDUSTRY | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 26,875 | 28,800 | 29,625 | 29,500 | 30,075 | 31,450 | 33,300 | 35,100 | 36,800 | 40,150 |
| MINING | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,850 | 2,100 | 2,125 | 1,825 | 1,725 | 1,725 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,600 |
| MANUFACTURING | 2,125 | 2,625 | 2,850 | 2,650 | 2,750 | 2,975 | 3,300 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,300 |
| Durable Goods | 1,000 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,100 | 1,125 | 1,300 | 1,350 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Nondurable Goods | 1,125 | 1,375 | 1,600 | 1,550 | 1,625 | 1,675 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 2,100 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,175 | 1,175 | 1,200 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 |
| Transportation | 625 | 600 | 575 | 525 | 550 | 575 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 500 |
| Comm, Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Svs | 550 | 575 | 625 | 625 | 650 | 725 | 750 | 800 | 850 | 850 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 5,375 | 5,500 | 5,475 | 5,300 | 5,600 | 5,950 | 6,300 | 7,050 | 7,450 | 7,800 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 850 | 800 | 800 | 825 | 900 | 825 | 750 | 850 | 800 | 850 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 4,525 | 4,700 | 4,675 | 4,475 | 4,700 | 5,125 | 5,500 | 6,200 | 6,600 | 6,950 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 625 | 650 | 625 | 600 | 775 | 800 | 750 | 750 | 800 | 900 |
| Food Stores | 525 | 550 | 575 | 575 | 575 | 700 | 750 | 950 | 950 | 1,000 |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 900 | 850 | 850 | 775 | 725 | 750 | 750 | 800 | 850 | 900 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 1,425 | 1,525 | 1,500 | 1,525 | 1,650 | 1,850 | 2,100 | 2,400 | 2,600 | 2,700 |
| Other Retail Trade | 1,050 | 1,125 | 1,125 | 1,000 | 975 | 1,025 | 1,250 | 1,350 | 1,400 | 1,450 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 900 | 1,050 | 1,175 | 1,175 | 1,225 | 1,225 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,550 | 1,550 |
| SERVICES | 3,500 | 3,900 | 4,075 | 4,025 | 4,050 | 4,225 | 4,400 | 4,700 | 5,200 | 5,600 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 550 | 575 | 650 | 650 | 625 | 625 | 600 | 550 | 550 | 600 |
| Business Services | 700 | 700 | 775 | 675 | 750 | 725 | 650 | 750 | 850 | 1,000 |
| Health Services | 475 | 575 | 575 | 650 | 700 | 825 | 950 | 1,050 | 1,300 | 1,550 |
| Social Services | 475 | 625 | 575 | 500 | 350 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 250 |
| Other Services | 1,300 | 1,425 | 1,500 | 1,550 | 1,625 | 1,750 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 11,925 | 12,450 | 12,725 | 13,375 | 13,525 | 14,050 | 14,400 | 14,600 | 15,400 | 17,900 |
| Federal Government | 4,175 | 4,275 | 4,125 | 4,300 | 4,250 | 4,350 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,400 |
| State Government | 4,175 | 4,475 | 4,825 | 5,050 | 5,100 | 5,200 | 5,400 | 5,500 | 6,100 | 8,500 |
| Local Government | 3,575 | 3,700 | 3,775 | 4,025 | 4,175 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,500 | 4,700 | 5,000 |

LABOR FORCE DATA FOR THE U.S., N.M. AND SUBSTATE AREAS, 1985 AND 1986

| | 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE | | | 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE | | | PERCENT CHANGE, 1985 - 1986 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Civilian Labor Force | Number of Unemp | Unemp Rate | Civilian Labor Force | Number of Unemp | Unemp Rate | Civilian Labor Force | Number of Unemp |
| UNITED STATES | 115,461,000 | 8,312,000 | 7.2% | 117,834,000 | 8,237,000 | 7.0% | 2.1% | -0.9% |
| NEW MEXICO | 642,002 | 57,002 | 8.9% | 671,997 | 62,000 | 9.2% | 4.7% | 8.8% |
| Albuquerque MSA | 240,474 | 16,197 | 6.7% | 253,641 | 16,409 | 6.5% | 5.5% | 1.3% |
| Balance of State | 401,528 | 40,805 | 10.2% | 418,356 | 45,591 | 10.9% | 4.2% | 11.7% |
| Catron County | 1,038 | 168 | 16.2% | 1,082 | 166 | 15.3% | 4.2% | -1.2% |
| Chaves County | 22,790 | 1,868 | 8.2% | 22,392 | 2,173 | 9.7% | -1.7% | 16.3% |
| Cibola County | 8,706 | 2,065 | 23.7% | 8,697 | 1,637 | 18.8% | -0.1% | -20.7% |
| Colfax County | 6,911 | 743 | 10.8% | 6,992 | 993 | 14.2% | 1.2% | 33.6% |
| Curry County | 16,330 | 1,213 | 7.4% | 17,322 | 1,259 | 7.3% | 6.1% | 3.8% |
| De Baca County | 907 | 105 | 11.6% | 959 | 109 | 11.4% | 5.7% | 3.8% |
| Dona Ana County | 49,686 | 4,254 | 8.6% | 55,291 | 4,087 | 7.4% | 11.3% | -3.9% |
| Eddy County | 21,847 | 2,449 | 11.2% | 22,343 | 3,145 | 14.1% | 2.3% | 28.4% |
| Grant County | 9,916 | 1,446 | 14.6% | 9,707 | 1,156 | 11.9% | -2.1% | -20.1% |
| Guadalupe County | 1,595 | 217 | 13.6% | 1,644 | 239 | 14.5% | 3.1% | 10.1% |
| Harding County | 494 | 44 | 8.9% | 471 | 54 | 11.5% | -4.7% | 22.7% |
| Hidalgo County | 2,396 | 197 | 8.2% | 2,515 | 158 | 6.3% | 5.0% | -19.8% |
| Lea County | 26,176 | 1,580 | 6.0% | 25,498 | 3,175 | 12.5% | -2.6% | 100.9% |
| Lincoln County | 7,275 | 460 | 6.3% | 7,338 | 537 | 7.3% | 0.9% | 16.7% |
| Los Alamos County | 11,765 | 192 | 1.6% | 12,724 | 228 | 1.8% | 8.2% | 18.8% |
| Luna County | 5,533 | 886 | 16.0% | 5,652 | 856 | 15.1% | 2.2% | -3.4% |
| McKinley County | 16,818 | 2,285 | 13.6% | 17,131 | 2,308 | 13.5% | 1.9% | 1.0% |
| Mora County | 1,380 | 408 | 29.6% | 1,317 | 499 | 37.9% | -4.6% | 22.3% |
| Otero County | 16,857 | 1,425 | 8.5% | 17,677 | 1,424 | 8.1% | 4.9% | -0.1% |
| Quay County | 4,430 | 450 | 10.2% | 4,521 | 420 | 9.3% | 2.1% | -6.7% |
| Rio Arriba County | 12,996 | 2,460 | 18.9% | 13,057 | 2,695 | 20.6% | 0.5% | 9.6% |
| Roosevelt County | 7,041 | 380 | 5.4% | 7,132 | 388 | 5.4% | 1.3% | 2.1% |
| Sandoval County | 20,737 | 1,772 | 8.5% | 22,213 | 1,972 | 8.9% | 7.1% | 11.3% |
| San Juan County | 34,632 | 4,765 | 13.8% | 35,415 | 5,737 | 16.2% | 2.3% | 20.4% |
| San Miguel County | 9,679 | 1,331 | 13.8% | 9,971 | 1,308 | 13.1% | 3.0% | -1.7% |
| Santa Fe County | 47,382 | 2,959 | 6.2% | 51,223 | 3,258 | 6.4% | 8.1% | 10.1% |
| Sierra County | 2,260 | 209 | 9.2% | 2,449 | 184 | 7.5% | 8.4% | -12.0% |
| Socorro County | 5,386 | 441 | 8.2% | 5,784 | 538 | 9.3% | 7.4% | 22.0% |
| Taos County | 10,428 | 2,139 | 20.5% | 10,220 | 2,839 | 27.8% | -2.0% | 32.7% |
| Torrance County | 3,029 | 343 | 11.3% | 3,143 | 380 | 12.1% | 3.8% | 10.8% |
| Union County | 2,072 | 149 | 7.2% | 2,074 | 171 | 8.2% | 0.1% | 14.8% |
| Valencia County | 13,036 | 1,402 | 10.8% | 14,402 | 1,498 | 10.4% | 10.5% | 6.8% |

## LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

### PURPOSE

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, ie., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

### DEFINITION

An area is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous 2 calendar years was 10 percent or more. This 10 percent concept comes into operation whenever the 2-year average unemployment rate for all States was 8.3 percent or above.

### LABOR SURPLUS AREAS IN NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad City in Eddy County and
the Balance of Eddy County
Catron County
Cibola County
Colfax County
De Baca County
Grant County
Guadalupe County
Hobbs City in Lea County and the
Balance of Lea County
Luna County
McKinley County
Mora County
Quay County
Rio Arriba County
Balance of San Juan County (San Juan
County Minus Farmington City)
San Miguel County
Taos County
Valencia County

NEW MEXICO

Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population

1986 Annual Averages

| Selected Categories | Population | Civilian Labor Force | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Employed | Unemployed | Unemployment Rate 1/ |
| Total, 16 years and olde | 1,046,000 | 672,000 | 610,000 | 62,000 | 9.2% |
| Men | 513,000 | 390,000 | 352,000 | 38,000 | 9.7% |
| Women | 533,000 | 281,000 | 258,000 | 24,000 | 8.5% |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 94,000 | 51,000 | 39,000 | 12,000 | 22.9% |
| White | 946,000 | 616,000 | 567,000 | 50,000 | 8.1% |
| Men | 467,000 | 360,000 | 330,000 | 31,000 | 8.5% |
| Women | 479,000 | 256,000 | 237,000 | 19,000 | 7.4% |
| Both Sexes, 16-19 years | 84,000 | 48,000 | 37,000 | 10,000 | 21.7% |
| Black | 14,000 | 11,000 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 7.8% |
| Men | 9,000 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 9.1% |
| Women | 5,000 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 5.6% |
| Both Sexes, 16-19 years | 1,000 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 20.3% |
| Hispanic Origin 3/ | 391,000 | 245,000 | 215,000 | 30,000 | 12.2% |
| Men | 198,000 | 149,000 | 129,000 | 20,000 | 13.3% |
| Women | 193,000 | 96,000 | 86,000 | 10,000 | 10.4% |
| Both Sexes, 16-19 years | 42,000 | 23,000 | 18,000 | 5,000 | 22.3% |

1/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.
2/ Data did not meet reliability criterion due to small sample size.
3/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, the majority are in the white category.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## LONG-TERM OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

In October 1982, the New Mexico Employment Security Department published a new study entitled New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 which projects specific long-term occupational needs for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Area. The study is based on detailed methods and procedures and incorporates forecasts from both national and state sources to arrive at projected 1990 industrial and occupational trends. In addition, a new methodology for estimating replacement needs resulted in a dramatic increase in the estimated number of annual job openings for occupations. The report contains extensive narrative and data summaries of industrial and occupational employment, and an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations. Also included are information on job duties, traits and educational requirements. This publication is due to be updated by late 1987 and will contain projections to the year 1995.

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase by almost 122,000 or 26 percent between 1981 and 1990, which is about the same as the projected national growth rate. Added to these industrial growth totals will be an estimated 525,000 job openings between 1981 and 1990 due to replacement needs. Replacement needs refers to persons who leave their jobs either permanently or temporarily due to retirement, death, moving out-of-state, occupational mobility, family responsibilities or other reasons.

New Mexico employment by industrial sector for 1981 and projected 1990 are given on page 101. The tables on pages 102 and 103 list the New Mexico occupations with 350 or more and the Albuquerque Area occupations with 150 or

more annual job openings. Annual job openings are derived by dividing total job openings for the 1981-1990 period by nine. Job openings for any given year may be larger or smaller than the average depending on current economic conditions. Nevertheless, those occupations with the largest number of annual job openings would normally offer the best job potential. However, the tables show expected job demand only. A large number of applicants may apply for many of these positions. The graph on page 104 shows total annual job openings by major occupational group due to industrial growth and replacement needs.

**Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)**

To improve its occupational information data base, the Employment Security Department maintains a continuous major survey of New Mexico employers. With the financial assistance of the State Vocational Education Division, approximately 6,500 companies have been contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the numbers of employees in each occupational category. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current trends by area and industry. Through the use of additional statistical and economic techniques, future job needs are projected and identified for planning use by educational, training and counseling groups.

Now entering the eleventh year, the project staff has published occupational staffing patterns for mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, finance, services, government, hospitals, education and the utility industries. The forecast for over 600 specific occupations contained in New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 were developed

using this data base. In addition to being used for industrial development, vocational planning and career decision making, other uses of this data include identifying employers by occupation. Further information on this extensive project is available through the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

# NEW MEXICO
## PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
## 1990

| | Employment | | Change 1981-1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981 | 1990 | Numeric | Percent |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 475,300 | 597,100 | 121,800 | 26 |
| MINING | 31,300 | 31,800 | 500 | 2 |
| Metal Mining | 9,600 | 9,900 | 300 | 3 |
| Coal and Nonmetallic Mining | 5,600 | 7,400 | 1,800 | 32 |
| Oil and Gas Extraction | 16,100 | 14,500 | -1,600 | -10 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 33,000 | 43,000 | 10,000 | 30 |
| MANUFACTURING | 34,100 | 51,400 | 17,300 | 51 |
| Durable Goods | 20,800 | 33,900 | 13,100 | 63 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 2,600 | 3,300 | 700 | 27 |
| Elec. and Electronic Equipment | 3,400 | 10,600 | 7,200 | 212 |
| Transportation Equipment | 3,700 | 4,900 | 1,200 | 32 |
| Other Durable Goods | 11,100 | 15,100 | 1,900 | 14 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,200 | 17,500 | 4,300 | 33 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 4,100 | 5,000 | 900 | 22 |
| Textiles and Apparel | 3,500 | 5,100 | 1,600 | 46 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 5,600 | 7,400 | 1,800 | 32 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION and PUBLIC UTILITIES | 29,000 | 35,800 | 6,800 | 23 |
| Railroad Transportation | 3,000 | 3,200 | 200 | 7 |
| Trucking and Warehousing | 5,700 | 7,800 | 2,100 | 37 |
| Other Transportation | 3,400 | 4,400 | 1,000 | 29 |
| Communication | 7,400 | 9,200 | 1,800 | 24 |
| Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services | 9,400 | 11,200 | 1,800 | 19 |
| WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE | 106,600 | 144,500 | 37,900 | 36 |
| Wholesale Trade | 22,700 | 31,700 | 9,000 | 40 |
| Durable Goods | 13,700 | 19,800 | 6,100 | 45 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9,000 | 11,900 | 2,900 | 32 |
| Retail Trade | 83,900 | 112,800 | 28,900 | 34 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 10,700 | 13,700 | 3,000 | 28 |
| Food Stores | 12,000 | 16,000 | 4,000 | 33 |
| Auto Dlrs and Service Stations | 11,900 | 14,100 | 2,200 | 18 |
| Eating and Drinking Places | 28,300 | 41,500 | 13,200 | 47 |
| Other Retail Trade | 20,900 | 27,500 | 6,600 | 32 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE | 21,500 | 28,900 | 7,400 | 34 |
| Banking | 7,400 | 10,000 | 2,600 | 35 |
| Ins. Carriers, Agents and Brokers | 5,400 | 6,800 | 1,400 | 26 |
| Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 8,800 | 12,100 | 3,300 | 38 |
| SERVICES | 94,300 | 125,300 | 31,000 | 33 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 10,100 | 13,900 | 3,800 | 38 |
| Personal Services | 4,600 | 5,100 | 500 | 11 |
| Business Services | 20,300 | 24,500 | 4,200 | 21 |
| Health Services | 22,100 | 33,100 | 11,000 | 50 |
| Social Services | 8,900 | 12,500 | 3,600 | 40 |
| Membership Organizations | 5,000 | 5,900 | 900 | 18 |
| Other Services | 23,200 | 30,300 | 7,100 | 31 |
| GOVERNMENT | 125,500 | 136,400 | 10,900 | 9 |
| Federal | 29,600 | 31,200 | 1,600 | 5 |
| State | 44,100 | 45,600 | 1,500 | 3 |
| Local | 51,900 | 59,600 | 7,700 | 15 |

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

| OCCUPATION | ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS |
|---|---|
| Sales Clerk | 2,500 |
| Janitor, Porter And Cleaner | 2,180 |
| Kitchen Helper | 1,960 |
| Secretary | 1,870 |
| Cashier | 1,740 |
| Waiter And/Or Waitress | 1,580 |
| General Clerk, Office | 1,450 |
| Teacher, Elementary Or Preschool | 1,420 |
| Truck Driver | 1,300 |
| Supervisor, Nonworking Production and Maintenance | 900 |
| Bookkeeper, Hand | 870 |
| Helper, Trades | 870 |
| Nurse Aide And/Or Orderly | 840 |
| Stock Clerk, Stockroom | 820 |
| Nurse, Registered | 750 |
| Teacher, Secondary | 750 |
| Electrical And Electronic Assembler | 750 |
| Electrical And Electronic Technician | 720 |
| Typist | 700 |
| Mechanic, Automotive | 700 |
| Manager, Restaurant | 670 |
| Delivery Driver And Route Worker | 670 |
| Counter Attendant, Lunchroom | 650 |
| Manager, Store | 640 |
| Stock Clerk, Sales Floor | 610 |
| Carpenter | 610 |
| Heavy Equipment Operator | 580 |
| Fuel Pump Attendant | 570 |
| Food Preparation And Service Worker, Fast Food | 550 |
| Maintenance Repairer, General Utility | 550 |
| Accountant And Auditor | 510 |
| Teacher Aide | 500 |
| Cook, Restaurant | 500 |
| Accounting Clerk | 480 |
| Dining Room Attendant | 470 |
| Guard Or Doorkeeper | 450 |
| Teller | 450 |
| Receptionist | 430 |
| Teacher, College Or Junior College | 410 |
| Welder Or Flamecutter | 400 |
| Keypunch Operator | 390 |
| Electrical And Electronic Engineer | 380 |
| Nurse, Licensed Practical | 370 |
| Electrician | 350 |

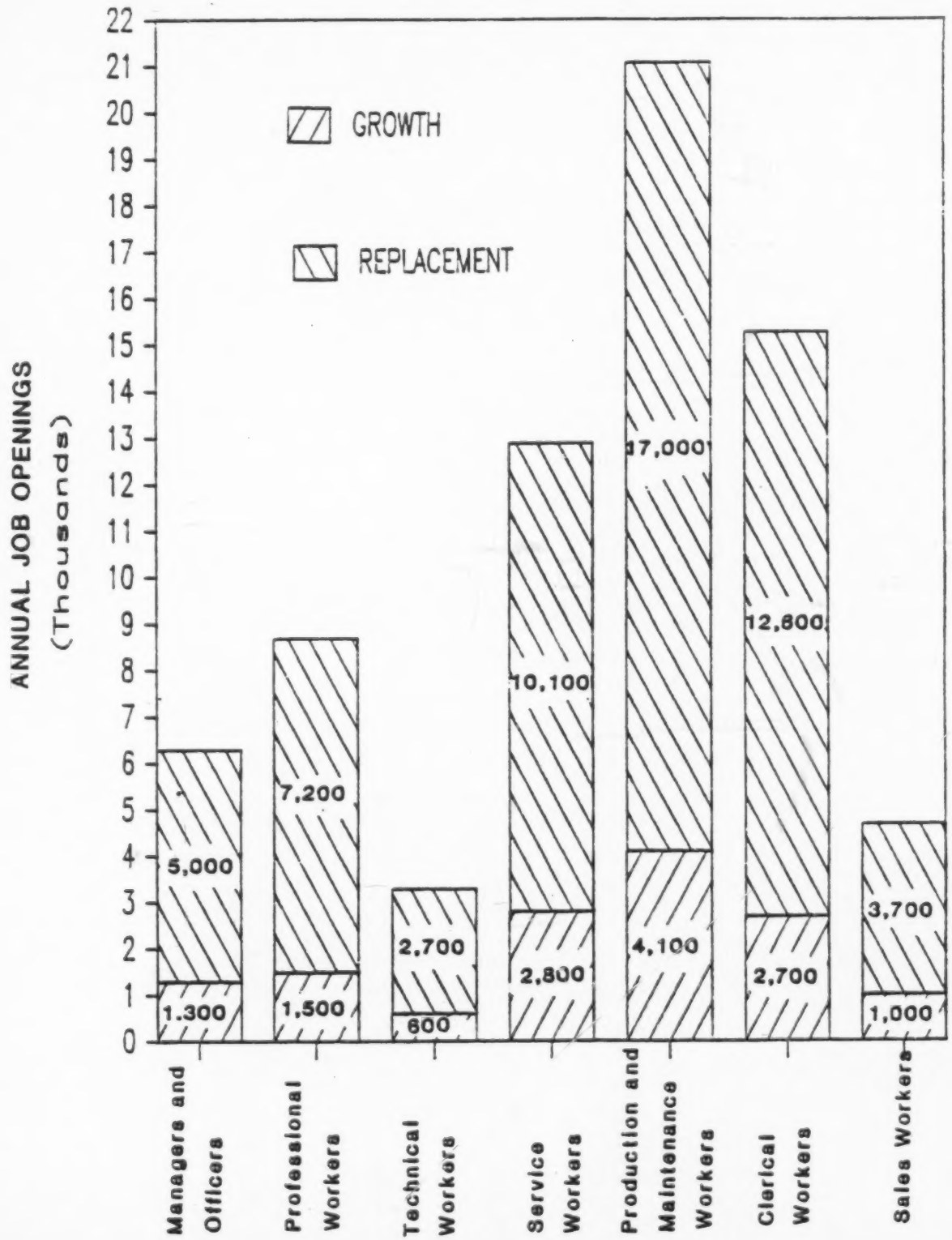
ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

| OCCUPATION | ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS |
|---|---|
| General Clerk | 1,280 |
| Sales Clerk | 1,100 |
| Janitor, Porter And Cleaner | 860 |
| Kitchen Helper | 820 |
| Secretary | 810 |
| Assembler, Electronic | 690 |
| Cashier | 650 |
| Waiter And/Or Waitress | 640 |
| Truck Driver | 490 |
| Electronic Technician | 480 |
| Teacher, Elementary Or Preschool | 450 |
| Bookkeeper, Hand | 410 |
| Helper, Trades | 380 |
| Stock Clerk, Warehouse | 370 |
| Delivery Driver And Route Worker | 360 |
| Nurse, Registered | 350 |
| Manager, Restaurant | 330 |
| Typist | 330 |
| Supervisor, Nonworking Production And Maintenance | 320 |
| Nurse Aide And/Or Orderly | 300 |
| Counter Attendant, Cafeteria | 290 |
| Mechanic, Automotive | 280 |
| Manager, Store | 270 |
| Carpenter | 260 |
| Electrical Engineer | 260 |
| Food Preparation And Service Worker, Fast Food | 250 |
| Teacher, Secondary | 250 |
| Bartender | 240 |
| Accountant Or Auditor | 220 |
| Stock Clerk, Sales Floor | 220 |
| Receptionist | 210 |
| Accounting Clerk | 210 |
| Cook, Restaurant | 210 |
| Fuel Pump Attendant | 200 |
| Dining Room Attendant | 190 |
| Teller | 180 |
| Maintenance Repairer, General Utility | 180 |
| Guard | 170 |
| Teacher, College Or Junior College | 170 |
| Teacher Aide | 170 |
| Nurse, Licensed Practical | 160 |
| Welder Or Flamecutter | 150 |
| Order Filler | 150 |

NEW MEXICO

ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1981-1990, DUE TO INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



## SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

The occupational shortage and surplus information for New Mexico and selected areas provided on the following pages was compiled by the New Mexico Employment Security Department for planning use by manpower agencies, educational facilities, job seekers, or any other member of the general public interested in occupational information. This information is based on employer surveys, current job trends, and job orders listed and applicants registering with the State Employment Service. A partial listing of the job order and applicant data is also provided on the following pages.

This information is believed to be representative of expected labor market conditions existing as of early 1987. In some areas coverage may not be complete due to staffing, geographic, or labor market limitations. The occupations listed should indicate some chronic shortages and surpluses in the state and various areas. No indication is given as to the experience required, the number of positions available, or which particular employers may be hiring. Constriction of the job market in New Mexico is resulting in more competition for available jobs. Unforeseen economic decisions and events will affect some of the occupations listed.

A comprehensive and updated list of occupational shortages, opportunities and surpluses is available from the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department in an ongoing report entitled New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.

# OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

## ALAMOGORDO

Sheet Metal Layout Workers
Drywall Applicators
Carpenters
Secretaries

## ALBUQUERQUE

System Analysts
Computer Program Analysts
Accounting Clerks
Secretaries
Senior Parts Personnel
Process Inspectors
Electrical Engineers
Semiconductor Engineers
Research Scientists
Collectors, Bank
Sales People
Safety Engineers
Electricians

## ARTESIA

Short Order Cooks

## CARLSBAD

None

## CLOVIS

Registered Nurses

## ESPANOLA

None

## FARMINGTON

Power Plant Mechanics

## GALLUP

Registered Nurses

## GRANTS

None

## HOBBS

None

## LAS CRUCES

Auto Mechanics
Chef
Electrician, Licensed
Live-In Domestics
Carpenters
Waiters/Waitresses
Bakers
Diesel Mechanics
Carpet Layers
Tanker-Trailer Truck Drivers
Cannery Workers
Tile Setters

## LAS VEGAS

Millwrights
Plumbers, Licensed
Registered Nurses
Special Education Teachers

## RATON

Cooks
Registered Nurses
Licensed Practical Nurses
Domestic Service Occupations

## ROSWELL

Licensed Practical Nurses
Registered Nurses
Secretaries With Shorthand

ROSWELL (CONT'D)

Vending Machine Servicers
Sales Representatives
Industrial Engineers

SANTA FE

Cleaners, Housekeeping
Cooks
Counter Attendants, Fast Food
Motel Room Cleaners
Computer Operators
Data Adminstrators
Computer Programmers
Accountants
Bookkeepers
Electricians

SILVER CITY

TV Repairers
Licensed Electricians
Heavy Equipment Mechanics
Licensed Practical Nurses
Registered Nurses
Secretaries With Shorthand
Live-In Domestics For Elderly
Line Mechanics
Cooks
Waiters/Waitresses

SOCORRO

None

TAOS

Waiters/Waitresses

TUCUMCARI

None

# OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

## ALAMOGORDO

Clerks, General

## ALBUQUERQUE

Construction Workers
Clerks, General
Carpenters
Receptionists
Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
Office Managers
Electronics Assemblers
Senior Parts Personnel

## ARTESIA

Oilwell Service Operators
Rotary Drillers
Rotary Driller Helpers
Roustabouts

## CARLSBAD

Cashiers/Checkers
Clerks, General
Miners
Operating Engineers
Rotary Drillers
Rotary Driller Helpers
Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
Welders, Combination

## CLOVIS

Cashiers
Cleaners, Commercial
Cleaners, Institutional
Constrcution Workers
Kitchen Helpers
Receptionists
Sales Clerks

## ESPANOLA

Administrative Clerks
Carpenters
Cashiers/Checkers

## ESPANOLA (CONT'D)

Cleaners, Commercial
Cleaners, Institutional
Kitchen Workers
Operating Engineers
Secretaries
Truck Drivers, Heavy

## FARMINGTON

None

## GALLUP

None

## GRANTS

Bus Drivers
Cashiers
Clerks, General
Company Laborers
Diesel Mechanics
Electricians
Miners
Operating Engineers
Sales Clerks
Truck Drivers, Heavy

## HOBBS

Floor Workers, Well Service
Oilwell Sales Representatives
Oilwell Service Operators
Rotary Drillers
Rotary Driller Helpers
Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
Truck Driver, Heavy

## LAS CRUCES

Clerks, General
Cashiers
Clerk Typists
Receptionists
Sales Clerks
Bookkeepers

## OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

### LAS VEGAS

Cashiers/Checkers
Clerks, General
Construction Workers
Sales Clerks

### RATON

Cashiers
Clerks, General
Construction Workers
Heavy Equipment Operators
Miners
Truck Drivers, Heavy
Glass Packers (Microscope Slides)

### ROSWELL

Cashiers
Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
Cooks

### SANTA FE

Clerks, General
Construction Workers

### SILVER CITY

Administrative Clerks
Cashiers
Clerks, General
Construction Workers
Miners
Operating Engineers

### SOCORRO

Babysitters
Carpenters
Cashiers/Checkers
Cleaners, Commercial
Cleaners, Institutional
Clerk Typists
Construction Workers
Truck Drivers, Heavy
Flash Light Battery Assemblers

### TAOS

Carpenters
Cashiers
Clerks, General
Construction Workers
Operating Engineers
Ski Tow Operators (Seasonal)
Truck Drivers, Heavy

### TUCUMCARI

Construction Workers
Service Industry Personnel
Oil and Gas Porduction Workers

ACTIVE APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATEWIDE

| D.O.T. CODE | OCCUPATION | ACTIVE APPLICANTS |
|---|---|---|
| 869.664-014 | Construction Worker I | 4,324 |
| 869.687-026 | Construction Worker II | 4,219 |
| 211.462-010 | Cashier II | 2,964 |
| 209.562-010 | Clerk, General | 2,942 |
| 860.381-022 | Carpenter | 2,568 |
| 211.462-014 | Cashier-Checker | 2,280 |
| 905.663-014 | Truck Driver, Heavy | 2,090 |
| 859.683-010 | Operating Engineer | 1,917 |
| 201.362-030 | Secretary | 1,739 |
| 311.477-030 | Waiter/Waitress, Informal | 1,731 |
| 381.687-014 | Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional | 1,535 |
| 237.367-038 | Receptionist | 1,426 |
| 313.361-014 | Cook | 1,339 |
| 904.383-010 | Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver | 1,323 |
| 355.674-014 | Nurse Aide | 1,279 |
| 323.687-014 | Cleaner, Housekeeping | 1,267 |
| 318.687-010 | Kitchen Helper | 1,233 |
| 290.477-014 | Sales Clerk | 1,175 |
| 620.261-010 | Automobile Mechanic | 1,158 |
| 219.362-010 | Administrative Clerk | 1,066 |
| 203.362-010 | Clerk-Typist | 1,061 |
| 899.381-010 | Maintenance Repairer, Building | 1,008 |
| 210.382-014 | Bookkeeper I | 953 |
| 819.384-010 | Welder, Combination | 949 |
| 185.167-046 | Manager, Retail Store | 904 |
| 279.357-054 | Salesperson, General Merchandise | 885 |
| 939.281-010 | Miner I | 848 |
| 382.664-010 | Janitor | 845 |
| 922.687-058 | Laborer, Stores | 831 |
| 930.684-026 | Rotary Driller Helper | 821 |
| 824.261-010 | Electrician | 742 |
| 726.684-018 | Electronics Assembler | 721 |
| 211.362-010 | Cashier I | 690 |
| 169.167-034 | Manager, Office | 676 |
| 372.667-034 | Guard, Security | 674 |
| 929.687-030 | Material Handler | 625 |
| 222.387-050 | Shipping and Receiving Clerk | 618 |
| 313.361-022 | Cook, Short Order I | 603 |
| 844.364-010 | Cement Mason | 594 |
| 840.381-010 | Painter | 594 |
| 311.477-014 | Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop | 581 |
| 913.463-010 | Bus Driver | 568 |
| 249.367-074 | Teacher Aide II | 561 |
| 301.677-010 | Child Monitor | 560 |
| 312.474-010 | Bartender | 553 |
| 187.167-016 | Manager, Food Service | 542 |
| 213.362-010 | Computer Operator | 530 |
| 625.281-010 | Diesel Mechanic | 502 |

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System Applicant Master File, Applicants Active Anytime from July 1, 1985 through May 31, 1986.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE JOB OPENINGS STATEWIDE

| D.O.T. CODE | OCCUPATION | JOB OPENINGS |
|---|---|---|
| 311.477-030 | Waiter/Waitress, Informal | 554 |
| 290.477-014 | Sales Clerk | 499 |
| 279.357-054 | Salesperson, General Merchandise | 458 |
| 211.462-010 | Cashier II | 409 |
| 313.361-014 | Cook | 396 |
| 869.687-026 | Construction Worker II | 393 |
| 318.687-010 | Kitchen Helper | 348 |
| 323.687-014 | Cleaner, Housekeeping | 326 |
| 211.462-014 | Cashier-Checker | 287 |
| 869.664-014 | Construction Worker I | 282 |
| 929.687-030 | Material Handler | 260 |
| 209.562-010 | Clerk, General | 257 |
| 201.362-030 | Secretary | 257 |
| 222.387-050 | Shipping and Receiving Clerk | 247 |
| 222.387-058 | Stock Clerk | 234 |
| 372.667-034 | Guard, Security | 228 |
| 311.477-014 | Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop | 210 |
| 237.367-038 | Receptionist | 208 |
| 381.687-014 | Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional | 206 |
| 899.381-010 | Maintenance Repairer, Building | 199 |
| 860.381-022 | Carpenter | 185 |
| 355.674-014 | Nurse Aide | 183 |
| 922.687-058 | Laborer, Stores | 174 |
| 313.361-022 | Cook, Short Order I | 172 |
| 620.261-010 | Automobile Mechanic | 168 |
| 219.362-010 | Administrative Clerk | 165 |
| 311.477-018 | Waiter/Waitress, Bar | 162 |
| 311.677-014 | Counter Attendant, Cafeteria | 117 |
| 905.663-014 | Truck Driver, Heavy | 106 |
| 904.383-010 | Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver | 103 |
| 299.367-014 | Stock Clerk, Self-Service Store | 103 |
| 382.664-010 | Janitor | 101 |
| 292.353-010 | Driver, Sales Route | 99 |
| 311.677-018 | Dining Room Attendant | 96 |
| 312.474-010 | Bartender | 96 |
| 210.382-014 | Bookkeeper I | 94 |
| 806.684-010 | Assembler, Automotive | 93 |
| 301.677-010 | Child Monitor | 86 |
| 238.362-010 | Hotel Clerk | 84 |
| 866.381-010 | Roofer | 84 |
| 290.477-018 | Sales Clerk, Food | 83 |
| 319.474-010 | Fountain Server | 76 |
| 915.467-010 | Automobile Service Station Attendant | 74 |

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System Job Openings Master File, Job Orders of 150 Days Duration or More, Full Time, as of May 31, 1986.

Note: Even though an occupation may have a large number of job openings, it still may not provide a great opportunity for employment due to the competetion created by a large number of applicants.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL (ESP)**

The New Mexico Employment Security Department is continuing to employ a data and analysis system to better identify sources of new hires entitled Employment Service Potential (ESP). This information helps to pinpoint industries with the most job openings for use in placement and other programs. ESP uses computer analysis of extensive employee wage records and company employment files to identify and aggregate new hires by industry. New hires refers to people employed by a firm in a particular quarter, but who did not work for that firm in any of the previous four quarters. These new hires greatly exceed the number of job openings shown in the long-term occupational forecasts elsewhere in this report. This is largely because the projections do not fully account for occupational and employer transfers or temporary labor force separations.

The table on the next page lists the top ten industries in terms of new hires from April 1986 through June 1986 by four, three, and two digit Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes . To understand the significance of these numbers one has only to look at the first entry on the list, Eating Places. Average employment in this sector in the second quarter of 1986 was 29,237, yet the number of new hires during the same period was 12,412 or 42.5 percent of the sector's total employment. Tables with analysis for the state and other areas, industry specific data and general information about the ESP program are available through the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

NEW HIRES IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1986, BY FOUR, THREE, & TWO DIGIT SIC CODES

| SIC CODE | INDUSTRY DESCRIPTION | NEW HIRES | INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT | RATIO OF NEW HIRES: EMPLOYMENT | PERCENT OF NEW HIRES | PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5812 | Eating Places | 12,412 | 29,237 | 42.5% | 13.4% | 7.5% |
| 7011 | Hotels, Motels, & Tourist Courts | 3,922 | 11,250 | 34.9% | 4.2% | 2.9% |
| 5411 | Grocery Stores | 3,910 | 13,815 | 28.3% | 4.2% | 3.6% |
| 5813 | Drinking Places | 3,333 | 9,764 | 34.1% | 3.6% | 2.5% |
| 1521 | Single-Family Housing Construction | 2,558 | 5,841 | 43.8% | 2.8% | 1.5% |
| 7362 | Temporary Help Supply Services | 2,175 | 2,427 | 89.6% | 2.3% | 0.6% |
| 5311 | Department Stores | 1,959 | 8,793 | 22.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% |
| 0761 | Farm Labor Contractors | 1,873 | 710 | 263.8% | 2.0% | 0.2% |
| 1611 | Highway and Street Construction | 1,724 | 3,908 | 44.1% | 1.9% | 1.0% |
| 1542 | Nonresidential Construction, NEC | 1,566 | 3,565 | 43.9% | 1.7% | 0.9% |
| 581 | Eating and Drinking Places | 15,745 | 39,001 | 40.4% | 17.0% | 10.0% |
| 701 | Hotels, Motels, & Tourist Courts | 3,922 | 11,250 | 34.9% | 4.2% | 2.9% |
| 541 | Grocery Stores | 3,910 | 13,815 | 28.3% | 4.2% | 3.6% |
| 152 | Residential Building Construction | 2,880 | 6,355 | 45.3% | 3.1% | 1.6% |
| 739 | Miscellaneous Business Services | 2,725 | 19,805 | 13.8% | 2.9% | 5.1% |
| 736 | Personnel Supply Services | 2,272 | 2,729 | 83.3% | 2.4% | 0.7% |
| 531 | Department Stores | 1,959 | 8,793 | 22.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% |
| 076 | Farm Labor and Management Services | 1,875 | 715 | 262.2% | 2.0% | 0.2% |
| 154 | Nonresidential Building Construction | 1,870 | 4,113 | 45.5% | 2.0% | 1.1% |
| 162 | Heavy Construction, Except Highway | 1,776 | 3,847 | 46.2% | 1.9% | 1.0% |
| 58 | Eating and Drinking Places | 15,745 | 39,001 | 40.4% | 17.0% | 10.0% |
| 73 | Business Services | 6,534 | 27,703 | 23.6% | 7.0% | 7.1% |
| 17 | Special Trade Contractors | 5,162 | 17,395 | 29.7% | 5.6% | 4.5% |
| 15 | General Building Contractors | 4,936 | 10,953 | 45.1% | 5.3% | 2.8% |
| 54 | Food Stores | 4,378 | 15,437 | 28.4% | 4.7% | 4.0% |
| 80 | Health Services | 4,175 | 29,107 | 14.3% | 4.5% | 7.5% |
| 70 | Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 4,131 | 11,887 | 34.8% | 4.4% | 3.1% |
| 16 | Heavy Construction Contractors | 3,500 | 7,755 | 45.1% | 3.8% | 2.0% |
| 07 | Agricultural Services | 3,091 | 3,624 | 85.3% | 3.3% | 0.9% |
| 55 | Automotive Dealers & Service Stations | 3,022 | 13,241 | 22.8% | 3.3% | 3.4% |

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the income the residents of an area receive from business, government, and households. It includes wages and salaries, employer contributions and fringe benefits, self-employed income, rent, royalties, dividends, interest and governmental transfer payments. Deductions are made for social security and a few other social insurance program contributions. Per capita income is the total aggregate personal income of an area divided by the number of residents in the area. It show the average amount of income going to each person.

New Mexico continues to be one of the lowest per capita income states, falling from 43rd in 1985 to 46th in 1986. In 1986 the per capita income stood at $11,037, up 1.2 percent from the 1985 figure of $10,909. As shown on the following pages, the state compares poorly with most of the surrounding Southwestern and Rocky Mountain states. In terms of total dollar amounts and percentages of the national average, New Mexico's per capita income ranked only above Utah in the region in 1986. Furthermore, the state's per capita income exhibited one of the lowest percentage increases in the region from 1985 to 1986 (1.2 percent), surpassing only Texas (0.4 percent) and Wyoming (0.1 percent). The state's percentage increase was far below the national rate, but exceeded the Southwest rate of 1.0 percent. New Mexico's percentage growth rate was ranked 46th out of the 50 states. The regional growth rates are the lowest in the nation due, primarily, to the slump in the prices of petroleum products and the loss of the associated high-paying jobs. If the slump continues, the state's per capita income could experience even slower growth in the coming years.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE U.S., REGIONS, & STATES, 1985 AND 1986

| | PER CAPITA INCOME 1985 | STATE RANKING 1985 | PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1985 | PER CAPITA INCOME 1986 | STATE RANKING 1986 | PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES | 13,867 | NA | 100.0% | 14,461 | NA | 100.0% |
| NEW ENGLAND | 15,919 | NA | 114.8% | 16,952 | NA | 117.2% |
| CONNECTICUT | 18,101 | 2 | 130.5% | 19,208 | 1 | 132.8% |
| MAINE | 11,873 | 36 | 85.6% | 12,709 | 34 | 87.9% |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 16,387 | 4 | 118.2% | 17,516 | 4 | 121.1% |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 14,947 | 8 | 107.8% | 15,922 | 8 | 110.1% |
| RHODE ISLAND | 13,926 | 15 | 100.4% | 14,670 | 16 | 101.4% |
| VERMONT | 12,111 | 34 | 87.3% | 12,845 | 33 | 88.8% |
| MIDEAST | 15,529 | NA | 112.0% | 16,388 | NA | 113.3% |
| DELAWARE | 14,269 | 13 | 102.9% | 15,010 | 13 | 103.8% |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 18239 | NA | 131.5% | 18980 | NA | 131.2% |
| MARYLAND | 15,862 | 7 | 114.4% | 16,588 | 7 | 114.7% |
| NEW JERSEY | 17,214 | 3 | 124.1% | 18,284 | 2 | 126.4% |
| NEW YORK | 16,083 | 5 | 116.0% | 17,118 | 5 | 118.4% |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 13,426 | 22 | 96.8% | 13,944 | 21 | 96.4% |
| GREAT LAKES | 13,615 | NA | 98.2% | 14,178 | NA | 98.0% |
| ILLINOIS | 14,736 | 10 | 106.3% | 15,420 | 9 | 106.6% |
| INDIANA | 12,443 | 32 | 89.7% | 12,944 | 32 | 89.5% |
| MICHIGAN | 13,608 | 20 | 98.1% | 14,064 | 20 | 97.3% |
| OHIO | 13,223 | 25 | 95.4% | 13,743 | 24 | 95.0% |
| WISCONSIN | 13,152 | 27 | 94.8% | 13,796 | 22 | 95.4% |
| PLAINS | 13,285 | NA | 95.8% | 13,832 | NA | 95.7% |
| IOWA | 12,603 | 30 | 90.9% | 13,222 | 29 | 91.4% |
| KANSAS | 13,782 | 18 | 99.4% | 14,379 | 18 | 99.4% |
| MINNESOTA | 14,092 | 14 | 101.6% | 14,737 | 14 | 101.9% |
| MISSOURI | 13,228 | 24 | 95.4% | 13,657 | 25 | 94.4% |
| NEBRASKA | 13,286 | 23 | 95.8% | 13,777 | 23 | 95.3% |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 12,052 | 35 | 86.9% | 12,284 | 36 | 84.9% |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 11,159 | 40 | 80.5% | 11,850 | 39 | 81.9% |
| SOUTHEAST | 11,988 | NA | 86.4% | 12,504 | NA | 86.5% |
| ALABAMA | 10,670 | 45 | 76.9% | 11,115 | 44 | 76.9% |
| ARKANSAS | 10,471 | 48 | 75.5% | 10,773 | 47 | 74.5% |
| FLORIDA | 13,744 | 19 | 99.1% | 14,281 | 19 | 98.8% |
| GEORGIA | 12,546 | 31 | 90.5% | 13,224 | 28 | 91.4% |
| KENTUCKY | 10,815 | 44 | 78.0% | 11,129 | 43 | 77.0% |
| LOUISIANA | 11,261 | 38 | 81.2% | 11,227 | 42 | 77.6% |
| MISSISSIPPI | 9,182 | 50 | 66.2% | 9,552 | 50 | 66.1% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 11,605 | 37 | 83.7% | 12,245 | 37 | 84.7% |

PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE U.S., REGIONS, & STATES, 1985 AND 1986

| | PER CAPITA INCOME 1985 | STATE RANKING 1985 | PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1985 | PER CAPITA INCOME 1986 | STATE RANKING 1986 | PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOUTHEAST (CONTINUED) | | | | | | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 10,626 | 46 | 76.6% | 11,096 | 45 | 76.7% |
| TENNESSEE | 11,230 | 39 | 81.0% | 11,831 | 40 | 81.8% |
| VIRGINIA | 14,553 | 11 | 104.9% | 15,374 | 10 | 106.3% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 10,190 | 49 | 73.5% | 10,530 | 49 | 72.8% |
| SOUTHWEST | 13,053 | NA | 94.1% | 13,180 | NA | 91.1% |
| ARIZONA | 12,771 | 28 | 92.1% | 13,220 | 30 | 91.4% |
| NEW MEXICO | 10,909 | 43 | 78.7% | 11,037 | 46 | 76.3% |
| OKLAHOMA | 12,215 | 33 | 88.1% | 12,368 | 35 | 85.5% |
| TEXAS | 13,467 | 21 | 97.1% | 13,523 | 26 | 93.5% |
| ROCKY MOUNTAIN | 12,758 | NA | 92.0% | 13,109 | NA | 90.7% |
| COLORADO | 14,797 | 9 | 106.7% | 15,113 | 11 | 104.5% |
| IDAHO | 11,130 | 41 | 80.3% | 11,432 | 41 | 79.1% |
| MONTANA | 10,984 | 42 | 79.2% | 11,904 | 38 | 82.3% |
| UTAH | 10,491 | 47 | 75.7% | 10,743 | 48 | 74.3% |
| WYOMING | 13,212 | 26 | 95.3% | 13,230 | 27 | 91.5% |
| FAR WEST | 15,477 | NA | 111.6% | 16,168 | NA | 111.8% |
| ALASKA | 18,140 | 1 | 130.8% | 17,744 | 3 | 122.7% |
| CALIFORNIA | 16,070 | 6 | 115.9% | 16,778 | 6 | 116.0% |
| HAWAII | 13,845 | 17 | 99.8% | 14,691 | 15 | 101.6% |
| NEVADA | 14,479 | 12 | 104.4% | 15,074 | 12 | 104.2% |
| OREGON | 12,630 | 29 | 91.1% | 13,217 | 31 | 91.4% |
| WASHINGTON | 13,882 | 16 | 100.1% | 14,498 | 17 | 100.3% |
| NEW ENGLAND | 15,919 | NA | 114.8% | 16,952 | NA | 117.2% |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 15,465 | NA | 111.5% | 16,344 | NA | 113.0% |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 13,615 | NA | 98.2% | 14,178 | NA | 98.0% |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 13,285 | NA | 95.8% | 13,832 | NA | 95.7% |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 13,227 | NA | 95.4% | 13,859 | NA | 95.8% |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 10,625 | NA | 76.6% | 11,075 | NA | 76.6% |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 12,672 | NA | 91.4% | 12,753 | NA | 88.2% |
| MOUNTAIN | 12,677 | NA | 91.4% | 13,047 | NA | 90.2% |
| PACIFIC | 15,495 | NA | 111.7% | 16,177 | NA | 111.9% |

PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE U.S., AREAS, & STATES
PERCENT CHANGE 1985 - 1986

| | PER CAPITA INCOME 1985 | PER CAPITA INCOME 1986 | PERCENT CHANGE 1985-86 |
|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES | 13,867 | 14,461 | 4.3% |
| NEW ENGLAND | 15,919 | 16,952 | 6.5% |
| CONNECTICUT | 18,101 | 19,208 | 6.1% |
| MAINE | 11,873 | 12,709 | 7.0% |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 16,387 | 17,516 | 6.9% |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 14,947 | 15,922 | 6.5% |
| RHODE ISLAND | 13,926 | 14,670 | 5.3% |
| VERMONT | 12,111 | 12,845 | 6.1% |
| MIDEAST | 15,529 | 16,388 | 5.5% |
| DELAWARE | 14,269 | 15,010 | 5.2% |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 18239 | 18980 | 4.1% |
| MARYLAND | 15,862 | 16,588 | 4.6% |
| NEW JERSEY | 17,214 | 18,284 | 6.2% |
| NEW YORK | 16,083 | 17,118 | 6.4% |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 13,426 | 13,944 | 3.9% |
| GREAT LAKES | 13,615 | 14,178 | 4.1% |
| ILLINOIS | 14,736 | 15,420 | 4.6% |
| INDIANA | 12,443 | 12,944 | 4.0% |
| MICHIGAN | 13,608 | 14,064 | 3.4% |
| OHIO | 13,223 | 13,743 | 3.9% |
| WISCONSIN | 13,152 | 13,796 | 4.9% |
| PLAINS | 13,285 | 13,832 | 4.1% |
| IOWA | 12,603 | 13,222 | 4.9% |
| KANSAS | 13,782 | 14,379 | 4.3% |
| MINNESOTA | 14,092 | 14,737 | 4.6% |
| MISSOURI | 13,228 | 13,657 | 3.2% |
| NEBRASKA | 13,286 | 13,777 | 3.7% |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 12,052 | 12,284 | 1.9% |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 11,159 | 11,850 | 6.2% |
| SOUTHEAST | 11,988 | 12,504 | 4.3% |
| ALABAMA | 10,670 | 11,115 | 4.2% |
| ARKANSAS | 10,471 | 10,773 | 2.9% |
| FLORIDA | 13,744 | 14,281 | 3.9% |
| GEORGIA | 12,546 | 13,224 | 5.4% |
| KENTUCKY | 10,815 | 11,129 | 2.9% |
| LOUISIANA | 11,261 | 11,227 | -0.3% |
| MISSISSIPPI | 9,182 | 9,552 | 4.0% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 11,605 | 12,245 | 5.5% |

## PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE U.S., AREAS, & STATES
## PERCENT CHANGE 1985 - 1986

| | PER CAPITA INCOME 1985 | PER CAPITA INCOME 1986 | PERCENT CHANGE 1985-86 |
|---|---|---|---|
| SOUTHEAST (CONTINUED) | | | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 10,626 | 11,096 | 4.4% |
| TENNESSEE | 11,230 | 11,831 | 5.4% |
| VIRGINIA | 14,553 | 15,374 | 5.6% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 10,190 | 10,530 | 3.3% |
| SOUTHWEST | 13,053 | 13,180 | 1.0% |
| ARIZONA | 12,771 | 13,220 | 3.5% |
| NEW MEXICO | 10,909 | 11,037 | 1.2% |
| OKLAHOMA | 12,215 | 12,368 | 1.3% |
| TEXAS | 13,467 | 13,523 | 0.4% |
| ROCKY MOUNTAIN | 12,758 | 13,109 | 2.8% |
| COLORADO | 14,797 | 15,113 | 2.1% |
| IDAHO | 11,130 | 11,432 | 2.7% |
| MONTANA | 10,984 | 11,904 | 8.4% |
| UTAH | 10,491 | 10,743 | 2.4% |
| WYOMING | 13,212 | 13,230 | 0.1% |
| FAR WEST | 15,477 | 16,168 | 4.5% |
| ALASKA | 18,140 | 17,744 | -2.2% |
| CALIFORNIA | 16,070 | 16,778 | 4.4% |
| HAWAII | 13,845 | 14,691 | 6.1% |
| NEVADA | 14,479 | 15,074 | 4.1% |
| OREGON | 12,630 | 13,217 | 4.6% |
| WASHINGTON | 13,882 | 14,498 | 4.4% |
| NEW ENGLAND | 15,919 | 16,952 | 6.5% |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 15,465 | 16,344 | 5.7% |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 13,615 | 14,178 | 4.1% |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 13,285 | 13,832 | 4.1% |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 13,227 | 13,859 | 4.8% |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 10,625 | 11,075 | 4.2% |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 12,672 | 12,753 | 0.6% |
| MOUNTAIN | 12,677 | 13,047 | 2.9% |
| PACIFIC | 15,495 | 16,177 | 4.4% |

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES, 1980 AND 1984

| | PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1984 | PERCENT CHANGE 1984-80 | PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE 1984 | PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1984 | PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bernalillo County | 12,305 | 38.1% | 112.1% | 93.8% | 8,909 |
| Catron County | 6,828 | -4.2% | 89.7% | 75.0% | 7,125 |
| Chaves County | 9,881 | 28.2% | 97.0% | 81.2% | 7,709 |
| Cibola County | 5,957 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Colfax County | 10,473 | 35.3% | 97.4% | 81.5% | 7,742 |
| Curry County | 10,365 | 30.1% | 100.2% | 83.9% | 7,965 |
| De Baca County | 9,569 | 25.0% | 96.3% | 80.6% | 7,655 |
| Dona Ana County | 8,176 | 28.9% | 79.8% | 66.8% | 6,345 |
| Eddy County | 10,287 | 23.7% | 104.6% | 87.6% | 8,313 |
| Grant County | 9,129 | 21.2% | 94.8% | 79.4% | 7,534 |
| Guadalupe County | 6,683 | 6.9% | 78.7% | 65.9% | 6,253 |
| Harding County | 10,087 | 10.3% | 115.1% | 96.3% | 9,147 |
| Hidalgo County | 8,894 | 16.6% | 96.0% | 80.3% | 7,627 |
| Lea County | 11,436 | 18.8% | 121.2% | 101.4% | 9,629 |
| Lincoln County | 10,254 | 28.3% | 100.6% | 84.2% | 7,992 |
| Los Alamos County | 20,082 | 41.6% | 178.5% | 149.4% | 14,186 |
| Luna County | 8,605 | 26.7% | 85.5% | 71.6% | 6,794 |
| McKinley County | 6,148 | 2.1% | 75.8% | 63.4% | 6,020 |
| Mora County | 4,699 | 0.7% | 58.7% | 49.1% | 4,666 |
| Otero County | 9,340 | 33.9% | 87.8% | 73.5% | 6,977 |
| Quay County | 10,169 | 32.6% | 96.5% | 80.8% | 7,670 |
| Rio Arriba County | 6,832 | 18.8% | 72.3% | 60.6% | 5,749 |
| Roosevelt County | 8,544 | 25.1% | 86.0% | 72.0% | 6,831 |
| Sandoval County | 10,485 | 66.0% | 79.5% | 66.5% | 6,315 |
| San Juan County | 8,920 | 5.2% | 106.7% | 89.4% | 8,483 |
| San Miguel County | 6,340 | 26.3% | 63.1% | 52.9% | 5,018 |
| Santa Fe County | 11,646 | 39.4% | 105.1% | 88.0% | 8,356 |
| Sierra County | 9,272 | 28.3% | 90.9% | 76.1% | 7,225 |
| Socorro County | 6,639 | 8.6% | 76.9% | 64.4% | 6,111 |
| Taos County | 8,389 | 37.1% | 77.0% | 64.5% | 6,121 |
| Torrance County | 7,192 | 13.2% | 79.9% | 66.9% | 6,352 |
| Union County | 8,760 | -25.2% | 147.4% | 123.4% | 11,712 |
| Valencia County | 9,297 | 34.6% | 86.9% | 72.8% | 6,909 |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO CITIES - 1979 AND 1983

| CITY | COUNTY | 1983 | PERCENT CHANGE 1979-83 | PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE | 1979 | PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamogordo | Otero | 7,889 | 32.6% | 100.2% | 5,950 | 97.2% |
| Albuquerque | Bernalillo | 9,897 | 33.0% | 125.6% | 7,440 | 121.6% |
| Artesia | Eddy | 8,084 | 31.0% | 102.6% | 6,170 | 100.8% |
| Aztec | San Juan | 7,303 | 15.2% | 92.7% | 6,341 | 103.6% |
| Bayard | Grant | 5,049 | 8.9% | 64.1% | 4,638 | 75.8% |
| Belen | Valencia | 7,692 | 40.5% | 97.7% | 5,476 | 89.5% |
| Bernalillo | Sandoval | 5,760 | 28.7% | 73.1% | 4,474 | 73.1% |
| Bloomfield | San Juan | 6,717 | 15.6% | 85.3% | 5,810 | 94.9% |
| Bosque Farms | Valencia | 9,793 | 35.7% | 124.3% | 7,218 | 117.9% |
| Capitan | Lincoln | 6,742 | 26.7% | 85.6% | 5,322 | 87.0% |
| Carlsbad | Eddy | 7,728 | 26.5% | 98.1% | 6,107 | 99.8% |
| Carrizozo | Lincoln | 5,703 | 32.0% | 72.4% | 4,321 | 70.6% |
| Causey | Roosevelt | 4,428 | 33.4% | 56.2% | 3,320 | 54.2% |
| Central | Grant | 4,800 | 12.9% | 60.9% | 4,250 | 69.4% |
| Chama | Rio Arriba | 6,153 | 27.3% | 78.1% | 4,834 | 79.0% |
| Cimarron | Colfax | 5,582 | 43.2% | 70.9% | 3,898 | 63.7% |
| Clayton | Union | 6,656 | 15.5% | 84.5% | 5,765 | 94.2% |
| Cloudcroft | Otero | 8,646 | 29.4% | 109.8% | 6,684 | 109.2% |
| Clovis | Curry | 7,832 | 27.2% | 99.4% | 6,156 | 100.6% |
| Columbus | Luna | 4,903 | 37.1% | 62.2% | 3,577 | 58.4% |
| Corona | Lincoln | 5,017 | 28.7% | 63.7% | 3,899 | 63.7% |
| Corrales | Sandoval and Bernalillo | 10,412 | 38.4% | 132.2% | 7,521 | 122.9% |
| Cuba | Sandoval | 5,589 | 40.8% | 71.0% | 3,969 | 64.9% |
| Deming | Luna | 5,643 | 23.4% | 71.6% | 4,572 | 74.7% |
| Des Moines | Union | 7,863 | 27.7% | 99.8% | 6,159 | 100.6% |
| Dexter | Chaves | 4,634 | 16.6% | 58.8% | 3,975 | 65.0% |
| Dora | Roosevelt | 9,658 | 24.5% | 122.6% | 7,758 | 126.8% |
| Eagle Nest | Colfax | 7,169 | 24.6% | 91.0% | 5,754 | 94.0% |
| Elida | Roosevelt | 5,690 | 28.5% | 72.2% | 4,428 | 72.4% |
| Encino | Torrance | 4,377 | 30.6% | 55.6% | 3,351 | 54.8% |
| Espanola | Santa Fe and Rio Arriba | 6,425 | 31.8% | 81.6% | 4,875 | 79.7% |
| Estancia | Torrance | 5,182 | 23.4% | 65.8% | 4,199 | 68.6% |
| Eunice | Lea | 8,380 | 25.6% | 106.4% | 6,674 | 109.1% |
| Farmington | San Juan | 9,075 | 17.9% | 115.2% | 7,699 | 125.8% |
| Floyd | Roosevelt | 7,612 | 25.6% | 96.6% | 6,062 | 99.1% |
| Folsom | Union | 3,875 | 26.8% | 49.2% | 3,057 | 50.0% |
| Fort Sumner | De Baca | 5,411 | 17.9% | 68.7% | 4,591 | 75.0% |
| Gallup | McKinley | 7,006 | 1.9% | 88.9% | 6,878 | 112.4% |
| Grady | Curry | 6,332 | 11.9% | 80.4% | 5,659 | 92.5% |
| Grants | Cibola | 6,054 | -15.4% | 76.9% | 7,154 | 116.9% |
| Grenville | Union | 2,831 | 27.1% | 35.9% | 2,228 | 36.4% |
| Hagerman | Chaves | 5,527 | 9.1% | 70.2% | 5,064 | 82.7% |
| Hatch | Dona Ana | 5,694 | 29.9% | 72.3% | 4,383 | 71.6% |
| Hobbs | Lea | 9,438 | 30.3% | 119.8% | 7,246 | 118.4% |
| Hope | Eddy | 7,099 | 27.5% | 90.1% | 5,569 | 91.0% |
| House | Quay | 7,951 | 39.8% | 100.9% | 5,687 | 92.9% |
| Hurley | Grant | 7,642 | 19.1% | 97.0% | 6,418 | 104.9% |
| Jal | Lea | 9,004 | 29.3% | 114.3% | 6,965 | 113.8% |
| Jemez Springs | Sandoval | 9,445 | 44.5% | 119.9% | 6,535 | 106.8% |

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO CITIES - 1979 AND 1983

| CITY | COUNTY | 1983 | PERCENT CHANGE 1979-83 | PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE | 1979 | PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Arthur | Chaves | 3,644 | 16.7% | 46.3% | 3,122 | 51.0% |
| Las Cruces | Dona Ana | 8,205 | 34.6% | 104.2% | 6,097 | 99.6% |
| Las Vegas | San Miguel | 5,081 | 27.0% | 64.5% | 4,000 | 65.4% |
| Logan | Quay | 7,306 | 36.8% | 92.8% | 5,339 | 87.2% |
| Lordsburg | Hidalgo | 5,122 | 21.0% | 65.0% | 4,232 | 69.2% |
| Los Alamos | Los Alamos | 14,297 | 36.9% | 181.5% | 10,442 | 170.6% |
| Los Lunas | Valencia | 6,286 | 40.0% | 79.8% | 4,489 | 73.3% |
| Los Ranchos | Bernalillo | 15,626 | 31.2% | 198.4% | 11,906 | 194.5% |
| Loving | Eddy | 5,304 | 28.4% | 67.3% | 4,131 | 67.5% |
| Lovington | Lea | 7,862 | 31.4% | 99.8% | 5,981 | 97.7% |
| Magdalena | Socorro | 4,837 | 22.0% | 61.4% | 3,966 | 64.8% |
| Maxwell | Colfax | 4,721 | 31.8% | 59.9% | 3,581 | 58.5% |
| Melrose | Curry | 6,612 | 19.8% | 83.9% | 5,517 | 90.1% |
| Mesilla | Dona Ana | 7,120 | 32.0% | 90.4% | 5,393 | 88.1% |
| Milan | Cibola | 5,353 | -13.6% | 68.0% | 6,198 | 101.3% |
| Moriarty | Torrance | 5,991 | 25.8% | 76.1% | 4,762 | 77.8% |
| Mosquero | Harding and San Miguel | 4,381 | 19.9% | 55.6% | 3,655 | 59.7% |
| Mountainaire | Torrance | 5,297 | 23.2% | 67.2% | 4,299 | 70.2% |
| Pecos | San Miguel | 5,344 | 37.2% | 67.8% | 3,895 | 63.6% |
| Portales | Roosevelt | 6,039 | 26.5% | 76.7% | 4,774 | 78.0% |
| Questa | Taos | 6,218 | 29.8% | 78.9% | 4,792 | 78.3% |
| Raton | Colfax | 6,851 | 17.8% | 87.0% | 5,818 | 95.1% |
| Red River | Taos | 9,536 | 35.0% | 121.1% | 7,066 | 115.5% |
| Reserve | Catron | 5,151 | 7.6% | 65.4% | 4,786 | 78.2% |
| Rio Rancho | Sandoval | 10,070 | 46.6% | 127.8% | 6,868 | 112.2% |
| Roswell | Chaves | 7,887 | 30.1% | 100.1% | 6,064 | 99.1% |
| Roy | Harding | 5,664 | 19.1% | 71.9% | 4,755 | 77.7% |
| Ruidoso | Lincoln | 10,003 | 25.0% | 127.0% | 8,000 | 130.7% |
| Ruidoso Downs | Lincoln | 5,152 | 17.8% | 65.4% | 4,375 | 71.5% |
| San Jon | Quay | 6,330 | 39.2% | 80.4% | 4,546 | 74.3% |
| San Ysidro | Sandoval | 4,960 | 35.0% | 63.0% | 3,674 | 60.0% |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe | 9,840 | 37.2% | 124.9% | 7,170 | 117.2% |
| Santa Rosa | Guadalupe | 5,090 | 25.9% | 64.6% | 4,044 | 66.1% |
| Silver City | Grant | 6,438 | 14.9% | 81.7% | 5,602 | 91.5% |
| Socorro | Socorro | 6,506 | 27.6% | 82.6% | 5,098 | 83.3% |
| Springer | Colfax | 5,962 | 45.2% | 75.7% | 4,106 | 67.1% |
| Sunland Park | Dona Ana | 3,498 | 33.4% | 44.4% | 2,622 | 42.8% |
| T or C | Sierra | 6,453 | 34.7% | 81.9% | 4,790 | 78.3% |
| Taos | Taos | 8,063 | 33.8% | 102.4% | 6,024 | 98.4% |
| Tatum | Lea | 6,672 | 22.7% | 84.7% | 5,436 | 88.8% |
| Texico | Curry | 5,359 | 12.1% | 68.0% | 4,779 | 78.1% |
| Tijeras | Bernalillo | 7,600 | 31.9% | 96.5% | 5,760 | 94.1% |
| Tucumcari | Quay | 7,069 | 38.1% | 89.7% | 5,119 | 83.6% |
| Tularosa | Otero | 6,031 | 35.4% | 76.6% | 4,455 | 72.8% |
| Vaughn | Guadalupe | 4,654 | 26.4% | 59.1% | 3,683 | 60.2% |
| Virden | Hidalgo | 5,644 | 22.2% | 71.7% | 4,617 | 75.4% |
| Wagon Mound | Mora | 4,213 | 25.5% | 53.5% | 3,357 | 54.9% |
| Willard | Torrance | 3,353 | 26.2% | 42.6% | 2,656 | 43.4% |
| Williamsburg | Sierra | 7,808 | 36.9% | 99.1% | 5,704 | 93.2% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

| YEAR | | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | ANNUAL AVERAGE | % CHANGE ANN AVG PREVIOUS YEAR TO ANN AVG CURRENT YEAR | % CHANGE DECEMBER PREVIOUS YEAR TO DECEMBER CURRENT YEAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | CPI-U | 187.2 | 188.4 | 189.8 | 191.9 | 193.3 | 195.3 | 196.7 | 197.8 | 199.3 | 200.9 | 202.0 | 202.9 | 195.5 | | |
| | CPI-W | 187.1 | 188.4 | 189.7 | 191.4 | 193.3 | 195.3 | 196.7 | 197.7 | 199.1 | 200.7 | 201.8 | 202.9 | 195.3 | | |
| 1979 | CPI-U | 204.7 | 207.1 | 209.1 | 211.5 | 214.1 | 216.6 | 218.9 | 221.1 | 223.4 | 225.4 | 227.5 | 229.9 | 217.4 | 11.2% | 13.3% |
| | CPI-W | 204.7 | 207.1 | 209.3 | 211.8 | 214.3 | 216.9 | 219.4 | 221.5 | 223.7 | 225.6 | 227.6 | 230.0 | 217.7 | 11.4% | 13.4% |
| 1980 | CPI-U | 233.2 | 236.4 | 239.8 | 242.5 | 244.9 | 247.6 | 247.8 | 249.4 | 251.7 | 253.9 | 256.2 | 258.4 | 246.8 | 13.5% | 12.4% |
| | CPI-W | 233.3 | 236.5 | 239.9 | 242.6 | 245.1 | 247.8 | 248.0 | 249.6 | 251.9 | 254.1 | 256.4 | 258.7 | 247.0 | 13.5% | 12.5% |
| 1981 | CPI-U | 260.5 | 263.2 | 265.1 | 266.8 | 269.0 | 271.3 | 274.4 | 276.5 | 279.3 | 279.9 | 280.7 | 281.5 | 272.4 | 10.3% | 8.9% |
| | CPI-W | 260.7 | 263.5 | 265.2 | 266.8 | 269.1 | 271.4 | 274.6 | 276.5 | 279.1 | 279.7 | 280.4 | 281.1 | 272.3 | 10.3% | 8.7% |
| 1982 | CPI-U | 282.5 | 283.4 | 283.1 | 284.3 | 287.1 | 290.6 | 292.2 | 292.8 | 293.3 | 294.1 | 293.6 | 292.4 | 289.1 | 6.2% | 3.9% |
| | CPI-W | 282.1 | 282.9 | 282.5 | 283.7 | 286.5 | 290.1 | 291.8 | 292.4 | 292.8 | 293.6 | 293.2 | 292.0 | 288.6 | 6.0% | 3.9% |
| 1983 | CPI-U | 293.1 | 293.2 | 293.4 | 295.5 | 297.1 | 298.1 | 299.3 | 300.3 | 301.8 | 302.6 | 303.1 | 303.5 | 298.4 | 3.2% | 3.8% |
| | CPI-W | 292.1 | 292.3 | 293.0 | 294.9 | 296.3 | 297.2 | 298.2 | 299.5 | 300.8 | 301.3 | 301.4 | 301.5 | 297.4 | 3.0% | 3.3% |
| 1984 | CPI-U | 305.2 | 306.6 | 307.3 | 308.8 | 309.7 | 310.7 | 311.7 | 313.0 | 314.5 | 315.3 | 315.3 | 315.5 | 311.1 | 4.3% | 4.0% |
| | CPI-W | 302.7 | 303.3 | 303.3 | 304.1 | 305.4 | 306.2 | 307.5 | 310.3 | 312.1 | 312.2 | 311.9 | 312.2 | 307.6 | 3.4% | 3.5% |
| 1985 | CPI-U | 316.1 | 317.4 | 318.8 | 320.1 | 321.3 | 322.3 | 322.8 | 323.5 | 324.5 | 325.5 | 326.6 | 327.4 | 322.2 | 3.6% | 3.8% |
| | CPI-W | 312.6 | 313.9 | 315.3 | 316.7 | 317.8 | 318.7 | 319.1 | 319.6 | 320.5 | 321.3 | 322.6 | 323.4 | 318.5 | 3.5% | 3.6% |
| 1986 | CPI-U | 328.4 | 327.5 | 326.0 | 325.3 | 326.3 | 327.9 | 328.0 | 328.6 | 330.2 | 330.5 | 330.8 | 331.1 | 328.4 | 1.9% | 1.1% |
| | CPI-W | 324.3 | 323.2 | 321.4 | 320.4 | 321.4 | 323.0 | 322.9 | 323.4 | 324.9 | 325.0 | 325.4 | 325.7 | 323.4 | 1.6% | 0.7% |
| 1987 | CPI-U | 333.1 | 334.4 | 335.9 | | | | | | | | | | 334.5 | 1.9% | |
| | CPI-W | 327.7 | 329.0 | 330.5 | | | | | | | | | | 329.1 | 1.7% | |

CPI-U ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
CPI-W URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS

| MONTH TO MONTH CHANGE | | | YEAR TO YEAR CHANGE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FEB-MAR | CPI-U | 0.4% | MAR 86-87 | CPI-U | 3.0% |
| | CPI-W | 0.5% | | CPI-W | 2.8% |

**POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO, 1979**

The number of people living below the poverty level increased from 200,088 in 1969 to 225,508 in 1979, an increase of 25,420 or 12.7 percent. However, because the total population was increasing at an even faster rate, the actual percentage of people living below the poverty level fell from 19.7 percent in 1969 to 17.6 percent in 1979.

The number of people by race living in poverty for the state, planning districts and counties is given in the table on page 126. New Mexico has a much higher percentage of people living in poverty than does the nation as a whole, 17.6 vs. 12.4 percent. The table below shows that New Mexico has a higher percentage of Whites, Native Americans and Asian and Pacific Islanders and a lower percentage of Blacks and persons of Spanish Origin living in poverty than does the United States.

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups Living Below the Poverty Level
In 1979, United States and New Mexico

| | United States | New Mexico |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 12.1 | 17.3 |
| White | 9.2 | 13.1 |
| Black | 28.9 | 27.4 |
| Native American | 26.6 | 39.6 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | 12.8 | 22.8 |
| Hispanic | 23.1 | 22.9 |

This table also illustrates the fact that all the minority races have much higher levels of poverty in New Mexico than do Whites, with Native Americans having the highest rate, almost 40 percent.

A further comparison of poverty and income characteristics for New Mexico, Albuquerque and the Balance of State is provided on page 127. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the population by race, not including Hispanics, and by the number of persons living under the poverty level by race, not including Hispanics. By tabulating this data for New Mexico by race, not including Hispanics (Hispanic is an ethnic category and Hispanics can be of any race), the difference between the White, not Hispanic and the other racial/ethnic categories is made even more apparent. For example, Whites make up 53 percent of the population, but account for only 29.5 percent of the poverty population. Hispanics, on the other hand, account for 36.6 percent of the population, yet make up 48.4 percent of the poverty population (see the pie charts on the next page). Once again the incidence of poverty among minority groups is demonstrated.

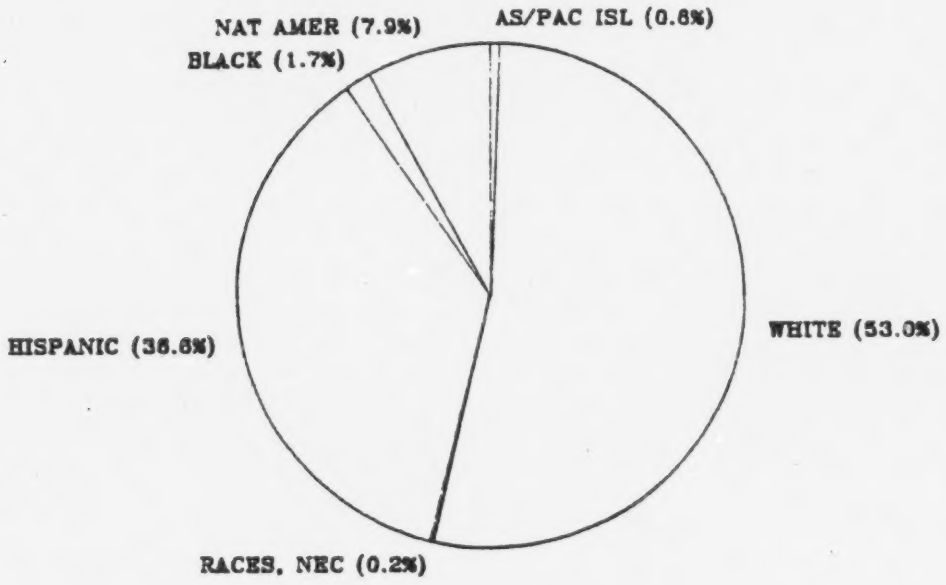
New Mexico Distribution of Population and Poverty by Race, Not Including Hispanics

| | Percent of Population | Percent Under Poverty Level Income |
|---|---|---|
| White | 53.0 | 29.5 |
| Black | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Native American | 7.9 | 18.3 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Remaining Races | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Hispanic | 36.6 | 48.4 |

The largest concentrations of people living below the poverty level are found in Bernalillo, Dona Ana and McKinley Counties. These three counties contain 44 percent of the total New Mexico population and 43 percent of all persons living below the poverty level.

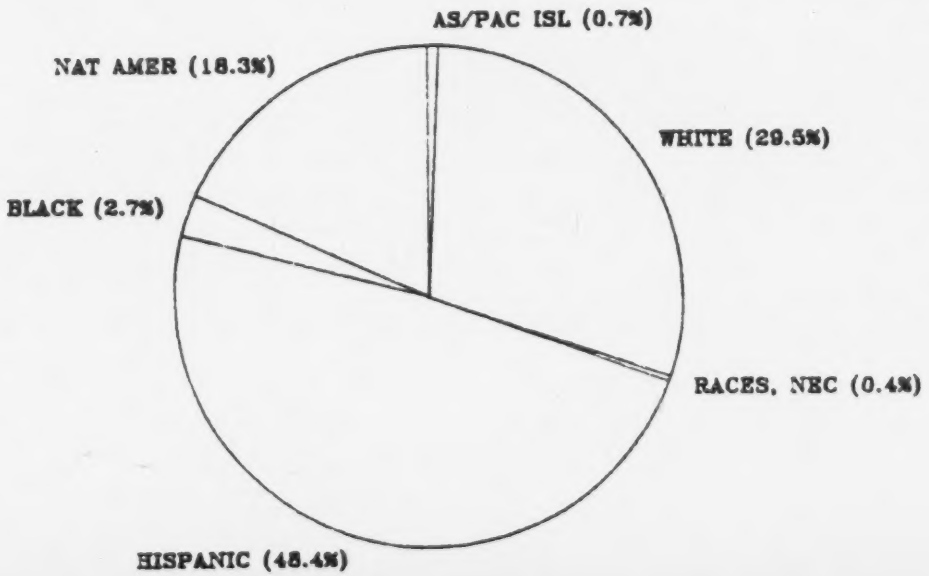
# POPULATION BY RACE IN N.M., 1980

NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS




# POVERTY BY RACE IN N.M., 1979

NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS



## NEW MEXICO, PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
## POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1979

| | Persons | | | | | | Families | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Black | American Indian | Asian-Pacific Islander | Spanish Origin 1/ | Total | Female Householder |
| NEW MEXICO | 225,508 | 129,599 | 6,312 | 42,224 | 1,761 | 109,099 | 46,826 | 16,159 |
| District I | 37,613 | 5,864 | 90 | 29,707 | 30 | 3,138 | 7,326 | 2,372 |
| McKinley | 20,695 | 1,823 | 42 | 17,813 | 15 | 1,774 | 4,009 | 1,353 |
| San Juan | 16,918 | 4,041 | 48 | 11,894 | 15 | 1,364 | 3,227 | 1,019 |
| District II | 34,782 | 20,163 | 112 | 1,954 | 27 | 26,249 | 7,633 | 2,440 |
| Colfax | 2,261 | 1,398 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 1,587 | 479 | 165 |
| Los Alamos | 719 | 670 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 120 | 177 | 52 |
| Mora | 1,610 | 911 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,504 | 403 | 112 |
| Rio Arriba | 8,245 | 2,943 | 27 | 1,115 | 0 | 6,371 | 1,840 | 499 |
| San Miguel | 6,616 | 4,780 | 31 | 48 | 0 | 5,815 | 1,436 | 455 |
| Santa Fe | 10,007 | 7,365 | 54 | 318 | 18 | 6,741 | 2,094 | 795 |
| Taos | 5,324 | 2,096 | 0 | 399 | 0 | 4,110 | 1,204 | 362 |
| District III | 71,665 | 45,576 | 2,141 | 8,373 | 1,266 | 35,932 | 14,633 | 5,944 |
| Bernalillo | 54,481 | 37,013 | 2,054 | 2,815 | 1,214 | 28,486 | 11,053 | 4,875 |
| Sandoval | 6,443 | 2,210 | 11 | 3,438 | 8 | 1,805 | 1,263 | 285 |
| Torrance | 1,740 | 1,059 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 989 | 407 | 93 |
| Valencia | 9,001 | 5,294 | 76 | 2,112 | 44 | 4,652 | 1,910 | 691 |
| District IV | 15,033 | 10,637 | 890 | 130 | 82 | 6,642 | 3,334 | 1,082 |
| Curry | 6,135 | 3,802 | 749 | 29 | 68 | 2,371 | 1,326 | 545 |
| De Baca | 484 | 429 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 104 | 32 |
| Guadalupe | 1,368 | 1,004 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1,190 | 319 | 107 |
| Harding | 207 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 53 | 13 |
| Quay | 1,913 | 1,431 | 104 | 16 | 0 | 898 | 442 | 133 |
| Roosevelt | 3,936 | 2,810 | 37 | 85 | 0 | 1,439 | 843 | 203 |
| Union | 990 | 978 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 408 | 247 | 49 |
| District V | 8,956 | 7,114 | 190 | 48 | 15 | 5,384 | 2,040 | 653 |
| Catron | 624 | 540 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 178 | 128 | 39 |
| Grant | 3,698 | 2,753 | 54 | 20 | 7 | 2,591 | 845 | 255 |
| Hidalgo | 1,018 | 950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 587 | 230 | 97 |
| Luna | 3,616 | 2,871 | 136 | 26 | 8 | 2,028 | 837 | 262 |
| District VI | 30,884 | 20,844 | 2,309 | 993 | 124 | 14,637 | 6,432 | 2,206 |
| Chaves | 9,594 | 7,153 | 425 | 92 | 10 | 5,143 | 1,982 | 614 |
| Eddy | 6,414 | 4,155 | 276 | 117 | 10 | 3,689 | 1,325 | 462 |
| Lea | 6,786 | 3,842 | 1,128 | 53 | 9 | 2,810 | 1,365 | 555 |
| Lincoln | 1,831 | 1,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 817 | 401 | 114 |
| Otero | 6,259 | 4,134 | 480 | 731 | 95 | 2,178 | 1,359 | 461 |
| District VII | 26,575 | 19,401 | 546 | 1,015 | 208 | 17,118 | 5,428 | 1,461 |
| Dona Ana | 20,999 | 14,925 | 489 | 209 | 80 | 14,911 | 4,281 | 1,216 |
| Sierra | 1,884 | 1,846 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 541 | 484 | 109 |
| Socorro | 3,692 | 2,630 | 57 | 799 | 128 | 1,666 | 663 | 136 |

1/ Spanish Origin: A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Are also classified in White, Black, etc.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape No. 3, Tables 86, 91 and 92.

POVERTY BY RACE AND AGE, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE AND BALANCE OF STATE, NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS, 1979

| | TOTAL | WHITE | BLACK | NATIVE AMER | ASIAN/ PAC ISL | RACES NEC | HISPANIC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | | |
| Total Below Poverty | | | | | | | |
| Number | 225,513 | 66,516 | 6,002 | 41,260 | 1,645 | 989 | 109,101 |
| Percent of Total Poverty Population | 100.0 | 29.5 | 2.7 | 18.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 48.4 |
| Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population | 17.6 | 9.8 | 28.9 | 40.7 | 23.8 | 33.3 | 23.2 |
| Percent of Age Cohort Below Poverty | | | | | | | |
| Under 16 Years | 36.2 | 25.2 | 39.1 | 41.8 | 36.1 | 42.9 | 40.6 |
| 16 to 17 Years | 5 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5.5 |
| 18 to 21 Years | 9 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 8.2 |
| 22 to 54 Years | 33.1 | 37.2 | 33 | 31.3 | 48.6 | 33.9 | 31 |
| 55 to 64 Years | 6.2 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 5 | 1.5 | 3 | 5.5 |
| 65 Years and Over | 10.6 | 15.8 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 11.3 | 9.3 |
| BERNALILLO COUNTY | | | | | | | |
| Total Below Poverty | | | | | | | |
| Number | 54,481 | 20,290 | 1,898 | 2,447 | 1,150 | 210 | 28,486 |
| Percent of Total Poverty Population | 100.0 | 37.2 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 52.3 |
| Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population | 13.2 | 8.5 | 23.3 | 26.3 | 30.1 | 20.9 | 18.6 |
| Percent of Age Cohort Below Poverty | | | | | | | |
| Under 16 Years | 33.5 | 23 | 38.8 | 29.4 | 41.7 | 35.2 | 40.6 |
| 16 to 17 Years | 4.7 | 3.3 | 5 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| 18 to 21 Years | 10.9 | 13.6 | 10.5 | 16.8 | 5.5 | 11 | 8.7 |
| 22 to 54 Years | 38.1 | 44.3 | 36 | 39.2 | 46.5 | 39.5 | 33.4 |
| 55 to 64 Years | 5 | 5.7 | 4 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 65 Years and Over | 7.8 | 10.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 6.8 |
| BALANCE OF STATE | | | | | | | |
| Total Below Poverty | | | | | | | |
| Number | 171,032 | 46,226 | 4,104 | 38,813 | 495 | 779 | 80,615 |
| Percent of Total Poverty Population | 100.0 | 27.0 | 2.4 | 22.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 47.1 |
| Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population | 19.7 | 10.5 | 32.5 | 42.1 | 16.1 | 39.7 | 25.4 |
| Percent of Age Cohort Below Poverty | | | | | | | |
| Under 16 Years | 37.1 | 26.1 | 39.2 | 42.6 | 23.2 | 44.9 | 40.6 |
| 16 to 17 Years | 5.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| 18 to 21 Years | 8.4 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 16.2 | 3.9 | 8 |
| 22 to 54 Years | 31.4 | 34 | 31.6 | 30.8 | 53.5 | 32.3 | 30.1 |
| 55 to 64 Years | 6.5 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 5 | 0 | 2.6 | 5.7 |
| 65 Years and Over | 11.4 | 18.4 | 9.2 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 13.5 | 10.1 |

**JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT - TARGET GROUP DATA**

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established by an act of Congress in 1982 to aid persons facing serious barriers to employment. The goal of the JTPA is to reduce these barriers by coordinating the efforts of government and private industry in establishing a program of job training, counseling, and placement. Under the JTPA program much emphasis has been placed on providing aid to the younger workers in the labor force. This is due to the fact that young people face greater barriers to employment than do their older counterparts. Of the three major barriers to employment faced by youth, two are beyond their immediate control and one is of their own making. The first two barriers to employment are the result of little to no work experience and a lack of marketable job skills. The young workers who are just entering the labor market or who have been members of the labor force for only a short time have not had an opportunity to acquire either experience or skills and are, thus, at a disadvantage when competing against older workers who have had time to acquire both. The JTPA program is designed to reduce these barriers by arranging for worthwhile employment and/or job training for eligible youth. The third barrier to employment faced by youth is self-created and attitudinal in nature.

Younger workers in the labor force do not have to contend with as many of the familial responsibilities and obligations as do older workers. At the same time, younger workers, due to their age, do not feel the need to make career decisions. Instead, they seek to experience as much variety in employment as possible in an effort to find which occupations best suit their tastes. This curiosity, when coupled with their freedom, leads many young people to move rapidly from job to job. By changing positions so quickly,

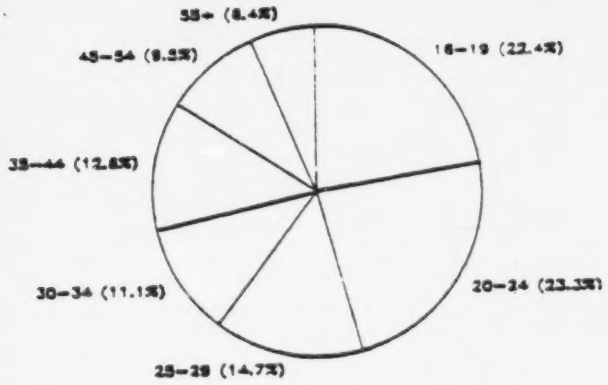
these young people are unable to either gain experience in or learn the skills associated with any particular occupation, thereby creating their own barrier to employment. This last barrier is attitudinal and is not easily remediable by the JTPA or any other program. The following tables illustrate the employment (and unemployment) data associated with the younger workers in the labor force.

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980

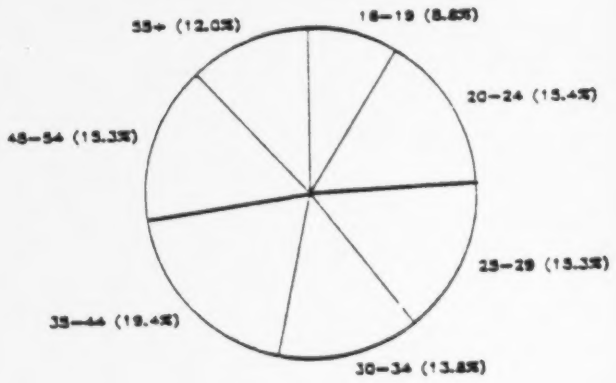
| | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | UNEMP RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16-19 | 47,902 | 39,222 | 8,680 | 18.1 |
| 20-24 | 84,065 | 75,016 | 9,049 | 10.8 |
| 25-29 | 83,994 | 78,303 | 5,691 | 6.8 |
| 30-34 | 75,637 | 71,308 | 4,329 | 5.7 |
| 35-44 | 106,033 | 101,152 | 4,881 | 4.6 |
| 45-54 | 83,604 | 79,898 | 3,706 | 4.4 |
| 55+ | 65,839 | 63,339 | 2,500 | 3.8 |

| | PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT | PERCENT OF TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |
|---|---|---|
| 16-19 | 22.4 | 8.8 |
| 20-24 | 23.3 | 15.4 |
| 25-29 | 14.7 | 15.3 |
| 30-34 | 11.1 | 13.8 |
| 35-44 | 12.6 | 19.4 |
| 45-54 | 9.5 | 15.3 |
| 55+ | 6.4 | 12.0 |

PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980




PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980




As these two tables show, the younger portion of the labor force does have a much higher unemployment rate than the older population. As a person matures and acquires more experience and/or skills, his or her unemployment rate naturally goes down. As the second table and the accompanying pie charts illustrate, younger workers (ages 16-24) account for 45.7 percent of total unemployment, but only 24.2 percent of the civilian labor force.

As stated earlier, much of the youth unemployment is due to a lack of experience and marketable skills. Another reason for the high unemployment of youth is the fact that many of these individuals do not have a high school education and thus lack many of the basic educational skills required by most employers. The following tables and graphs provide a clear picture of this situation and its consequences.

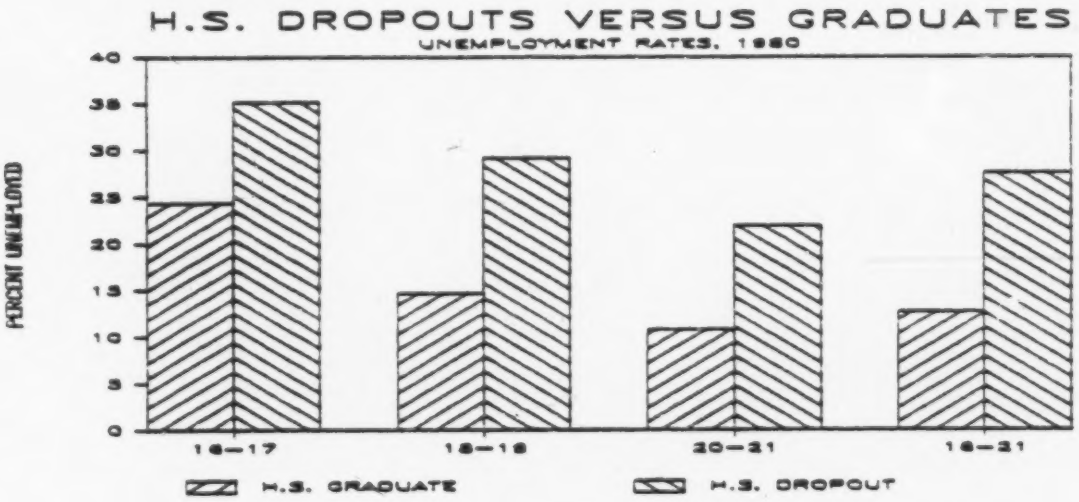
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
NEW MEXICO, 1980

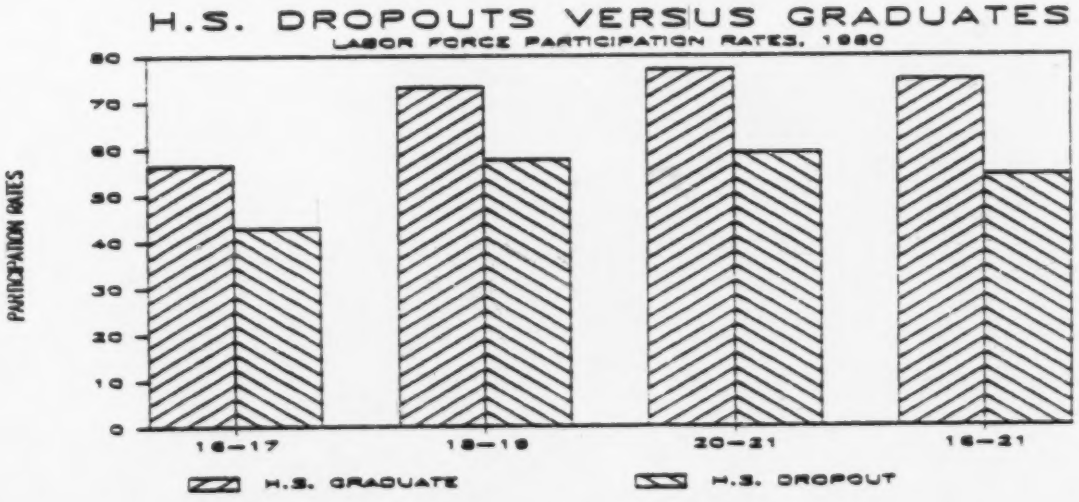
| | NEW MEXICO | BERNALILLO COUNTY | BALANCE OF STATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16-17 YEARS | | | |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 3,224 | 796 | 2,428 |
| EMPLOYED | 2,088 | 516 | 1,572 |
| UNEMPLOYED | 1,136 | 280 | 856 |
| RATE | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.3 |
| PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED | 100.0 | 24.6 | 75.4 |
| 18-19 YEARS | | | |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 5,660 | 1,742 | 3,918 |
| EMPLOYED | 4,006 | 1,168 | 2,838 |
| UNEMPLOYED | 1,654 | 574 | 1,080 |
| RATE | 29.2 | 33.0 | 27.6 |
| PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED | 100.0 | 34.7 | 65.3 |
| 20-21 YEARS | | | |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 5,924 | 1,762 | 4,162 |
| EMPLOYED | 4,626 | 1,340 | 3,286 |
| UNEMPLOYED | 1,298 | 422 | 876 |
| RATE | 21.9 | 24.0 | 21.0 |
| PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED | 100.0 | 32.5 | 67.5 |
| 16-21 YEARS | | | |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 14,808 | 4,300 | 10,508 |
| EMPLOYED | 10,720 | 3,024 | 7,696 |
| UNEMPLOYED | 4,088 | 1,276 | 2,812 |
| RATE | 27.6 | 29.7 | 26.8 |
| PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED | 100.0 | 31.2 | 68.8 |

SOURCE: 1980 CENSUS

## LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
## NEW MEXICO, 1980

| | UNEMPLOYMENT RATES | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES |
|---|---|---|
| 16-17 YEARS | | |
| H.S. GRADUATE | 24.4 | 56.6 |
| H.S. DROPOUT | 35.2 | 43.0 |
| 18-19 YEARS | | |
| H.S. GRADUATE | 14.7 | 73.3 |
| H.S. DROPOUT | 29.2 | 57.6 |
| 20-21 YEARS | | |
| H.S. GRADUATE | 10.8 | 77.0 |
| H.S. DROPOUT | 21.9 | 59.1 |
| 16-21 YEARS | | |
| H.S. GRADUATE | 12.7 | 74.8 |
| H.S. DROPOUT | 27.6 | 54.2 |



Another group targeted by the JTPA program are the Economically Disadvantaged. These are individuals who meet certain income criteria, a definition of which is provided in the technical notes section of this report. As with the younger workers, the economically disadvantaged also face serious barriers to employment. These include a limited occupational mobility and a lack of funds for, and freedom to participate in, job training and/or educational programs.

A third group targeted under the Job Training Partnership Act is the excess and substantially unemployed. Excess Unemployment measures the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in any particular area. Substantial Unemployment measures the total number of unemployed individuals in any area with an average unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent.

The table on the next page provides excess and substantial unemployment data for the period of July 1985 through June 1986 along with data for the economically disadvantaged population for 1980. The areas covered include the state of New Mexico, all three Service Delivery Areas and the remaining counties. The table on page 135 provides economically disadvantaged data by age for both the state and counties.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS - EXCESS AND SURPLUS UNEMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

| | July 1985 Through June 1986 | | | | | | | 1980 Census | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Civilian Labor Force | Number of Unemp | Unemp Rate | Number of Excess Unemp | Percent of State Total | Number of Surplus Unemp | Percent of State Total | Number of Econ Disadv All Ages | Percent of State Total |
| New Mexico | 657,304 | 58,892 | 9.0% | 29,641 | 100.00% | 55,211 | 100.00% | 352,167 | 100.00% |
| Bernalillo County - Rmdr. | 246,761 | 16,023 | 6.5% | 4,935 | 16.65% | 16,023 | 29.02% | 87,324 | 24.80% |
| Navajo Nation | 8,594 | 2,480 | 28.9% | 2,097 | 7.07% | 2,480 | 4.49% | 21,041 | 5.97% |
| Balance of State | 401,949 | 40,389 | 10.0% | 22,609 | 76.28% | 36,708 | 66.49% | 243,802 | 69.23% |
| Catron County | 1,054 | 161 | 15.3% | 114 | 0.38% | 161 | 0.29% | 949 | 0.27% |
| Chaves County | 22,545 | 2,069 | 9.2% | 1,060 | 3.58% | 2,069 | 3.75% | 15,274 | 4.34% |
| Cibola County - Rmdr. | 8,435 | 1,741 | 20.6% | 1,358 | 4.58% | 1,741 | 3.15% | 6,895 | 1.96% |
| Colfax County | 7,020 | 889 | 12.7% | 576 | 1.94% | 889 | 1.61% | 3,341 | 0.95% |
| Curry County | 16,925 | 1,212 | 7.2% | 457 | 1.54% | 1,212 | 2.20% | 10,773 | 3.06% |
| De Baca County | 929 | 111 | 11.9% | 69 | 0.23% | 111 | 0.20% | 824 | 0.23% |
| Dona Ana County | 52,152 | 4,176 | 8.0% | 1,825 | 6.16% | 4,176 | 7.56% | 31,880 | 9.05% |
| Eddy County | 22,217 | 2,826 | 12.7% | 1,822 | 6.15% | 2,826 | 5.12% | 10,714 | 3.04% |
| Grant County | 9,737 | 1,286 | 13.2% | 847 | 2.86% | 1,286 | 2.33% | 5,841 | 1.66% |
| Guadalupe County | 1,643 | 239 | 14.5% | 164 | 0.55% | 239 | 0.43% | 2,193 | 0.62% |
| Harding County | 489 | 50 | 10.2% | 28 | 0.09% | 50 | 0.09% | 390 | 0.11% |
| Hidalgo County | 2,443 | 182 | 7.4% | 71 | 0.24% | 182 | 0.33% | 1,622 | 0.46% |
| Lea County | 25,955 | 2,133 | 8.2% | 960 | 3.24% | 2,133 | 3.86% | 11,060 | 3.14% |
| Lincoln County | 7,175 | 506 | 7.1% | 187 | 0.63% | 506 | 0.92% | 3,047 | 0.87% |
| Los Alamos County | 12,285 | 202 | 1.6% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,039 | 0.30% |
| Luna County | 5,553 | 869 | 15.6% | 616 | 2.08% | 869 | 1.57% | 5,669 | 1.61% |
| McKinley Cty - Rmdr. | 14,637 | 1,897 | 13.0% | 1,244 | 4.20% | 1,897 | 3.44% | 21,754 | 6.18% |
| Mora County | 1,356 | 473 | 34.9% | 412 | 1.39% | 473 | 0.86% | 2,557 | 0.73% |
| Otero County | 17,267 | 1,440 | 8.3% | 656 | 2.21% | 1,440 | 2.61% | 11,708 | 3.32% |
| Quay County | 4,462 | 433 | 9.7% | 232 | 0.78% | 433 | 0.78% | 3,098 | 0.88% |
| Rio Arriba County | 12,996 | 2,553 | 19.6% | 1,962 | 6.62% | 2,553 | 4.62% | 12,784 | 3.63% |
| Roosevelt County | 7,122 | 388 | 5.4% | 64 | 0.22% | 0 | 0.00% | 5,612 | 1.59% |
| Sandoval County | 21,546 | 1,837 | 8.5% | 862 | 2.91% | 1,837 | 3.33% | 11,101 | 3.15% |
| San Juan Cty - Rmdr. | 29,710 | 3,209 | 10.8% | 1,872 | 6.32% | 3,209 | 5.81% | 10,860 | 3.08% |
| San Miguel County | 9,832 | 1,307 | 13.3% | 865 | 2.92% | 1,307 | 2.37% | 10,169 | 2.89% |
| Santa Fe County | 49,469 | 3,091 | 6.2% | 841 | 2.84% | 0 | 0.00% | 16,532 | 4.69% |
| Sierra County | 2,358 | 195 | 8.3% | 90 | 0.30% | 195 | 0.35% | 3,600 | 1.02% |
| Socorro County - Rmdr. | 5,376 | 407 | 7.6% | 167 | 0.56% | 407 | 0.74% | 4,240 | 1.20% |
| Taos County | 10,436 | 2,531 | 24.3% | 2,066 | 6.97% | 2,531 | 4.58% | 7,835 | 2.22% |
| Torrance County | 3,080 | 385 | 12.5% | 246 | 0.83% | 385 | 0.70% | 2,794 | 0.79% |
| Union County | 2,084 | 151 | 7.2% | 56 | 0.19% | 151 | 0.27% | 1,608 | 0.46% |
| Valencia County - Rmdr. | 13,661 | 1,440 | 10.5% | 820 | 2.77% | 1,440 | 2.61% | 6,039 | 1.71% |

Note: The term "Rmdr." refers to the remainder of the county after subtracting the Navajo Nation.

Note: The data for the Navajo Nation includes Native Americans only.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (JTPA), 1980

| | AGE 16-21 | | AGE 22+ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | % OF TOTAL (16-21) | NUMBER | % OF TOTAL (22+) |
| NEW MEXICO | 47,324 | 100.0 | 182,797 | 100.0 |
| Counties | | | | |
| Bernalillo County | 13,032 | 27.5 | 46,859 | 25.6 |
| Catron County | 99 | 0.2 | 565 | 0.3 |
| Chaves County | 1,603 | 3.4 | 8,368 | 4.6 |
| Cibola County | 891 | 1.9 | 3812 | 2.1 |
| Colfax County | 315 | 0.7 | 1,935 | 1.1 |
| Curry County | 1,253 | 2.6 | 5,339 | 2.9 |
| De Baca County | 93 | 0.2 | 508 | 0.3 |
| Dona Ana County | 5,360 | 11.3 | 15,289 | 8.4 |
| Eddy County | 1,224 | 2.6 | 5,765 | 3.2 |
| Grant County | 768 | 1.6 | 3,208 | 1.8 |
| Guadalupe County | 272 | 0.6 | 1,164 | 0.6 |
| Harding County | 46 | 0.1 | 225 | 0.1 |
| Hidalgo County | 165 | 0.3 | 793 | 0.4 |
| Lea County | 1,188 | 2.5 | 5,440 | 3.0 |
| Lincoln County | 324 | 0.7 | 1,692 | 0.9 |
| Los Alamos County | 169 | 0.4 | 544 | 0.3 |
| Luna County | 604 | 1.3 | 3,298 | 1.8 |
| McKinley County | 3,954 | 8.4 | 11,965 | 6.5 |
| Mora County | 393 | 0.8 | 1,387 | 0.8 |
| Otero County | 1,386 | 2.9 | 5,877 | 3.2 |
| Quay County | 323 | 0.6 | 1,736 | 0.9 |
| Rio Arriba County | 1,732 | 3.7 | 6,463 | 3.5 |
| Roosevelt County | 850 | 1.8 | 3,073 | 1.7 |
| Sandoval County | 1,380 | 2.9 | 5,748 | 3.1 |
| San Juan County | 3,447 | 7.3 | 10,922 | 6.0 |
| San Miguel County | 1,469 | 3.1 | 5,527 | 3.0 |
| Santa Fe County | 1,703 | 3.6 | 9,627 | 5.3 |
| Sierra County | 274 | 0.6 | 2,507 | 1.4 |
| Socorro County | 821 | 1.7 | 2,770 | 1.5 |
| Taos County | 907 | 1.9 | 4,324 | 2.4 |
| Torrance County | 269 | 0.6 | 1,608 | 0.9 |
| Union County | 171 | 0.4 | 869 | 0.5 |
| Valencia County | 839 | 1.8 | 3,590 | 1.9 |

Source: United States Department of Labor.

## WELFARE RECIPIENTS OR ELIGIBLES - MAY 1986

| | NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS | PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL | NUMBER OF PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAM ASSISTANCE /1 | PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | 155,860 | 100.0% | 87,995 | 100.0% |
| Bernalillo County | 29,234 | 18.8% | 21,187 | 24.1% |
| Catron County | 220 | 0.1% | 90 | 0.1% |
| Chaves County | 6,487 | 4.2% | 3,959 | 4.5% |
| Cibola County | 5,279 | 3.4% | 2,306 | 2.6% |
| Colfax County | 1,621 | 1.0% | 961 | 1.1% |
| Curry County | 4,782 | 3.1% | 3,176 | 3.6% |
| De Baca County | 302 | 0.2% | 190 | 0.2% |
| Dona Ana County | 14,639 | 9.4% | 7,214 | 8.2% |
| Eddy County | 4,799 | 3.1% | 2,898 | 3.3% |
| Grant County | 4,018 | 2.6% | 2,043 | 2.3% |
| Guadalupe County | 1,020 | 0.7% | 741 | 0.8% |
| Harding County | 13 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hidalgo County | 821 | 0.5% | 566 | 0.6% |
| Lea County | 5,666 | 3.6% | 2,793 | 3.2% |
| Lincoln County | 571 | 0.4% | 544 | 0.6% |
| Los Alamos County | 0 | 0.0% | 46 | 0.1% |
| Luna County | 3,402 | 2.2% | 1,571 | 1.8% |
| McKinley County | 15,328 | 9.8% | 6,379 | 7.2% |
| Mora County | 1,225 | 0.8% | 631 | 0.7% |
| Otero County | 4,358 | 2.8% | 2,078 | 2.4% |
| Quay County | 1,528 | 1.0% | 896 | 1.0% |
| Rio Arriba County | 6,667 | 4.3% | 3,740 | 4.3% |
| Roosevelt County | 2,373 | 1.5% | 1,336 | 1.5% |
| Sandoval County | 6,069 | 3.9% | 2,113 | 2.4% |
| San Juan County | 12,324 | 7.9% | 5,447 | 6.2% |
| San Miguel County | 4,999 | 3.2% | 3,668 | 4.2% |
| Santa Fe County | 4,029 | 2.6% | 3,673 | 4.2% |
| Sierra County | 873 | 0.6% | 704 | 0.8% |
| Socorro County | 3,134 | 2.0% | 1,326 | 1.5% |
| Taos County | 4,973 | 3.2% | 2,130 | 2.4% |
| Torrance County | 1,064 | 0.7% | 580 | 0.7% |
| Union County | 442 | 0.3% | 332 | 0.4% |
| Valencia County | 3,600 | 2.3% | 2,671 | 3.0% |
| County Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 6 | .0% |

Source: Human Services Department.

/1 Eligible for Title XIX assistance - includes AFDC, Supplemental Security Income, Institutional, and Other.

The current area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this publication was compiled from a number of ongoing or special surveys or operational reports by various manpower agencies. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in this publication are given below.

## AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

Provides financial assistance to children deprived of support or care due to death, divorce, absence or disability of one or both parents. It also provides for rehabilitation and job placement for children and parents through the Work Incentive Program (WIN) and referral to Vocational Rehabilitation or to Job Services, and for children and/or family services.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor/management disputes are also counted in labor force totals as unemployed.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The consumer price index (CPI) is most generally used as a mean determiner of inflation. The index compares what the typical market basket of goods and services costs from month to month and year to year. The change in the index reflects the change in prices, and the percentage change is then taken to represent the rate of inflation.

## ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The term economically disadvantaged means an individual who A) receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State, or Local welfare program; B) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of 1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or 2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; C) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; D) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or Local government payments are made; or E) in cases permitted by regulations of the Secretary, is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause A or B, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

JTPA
TABLE TO DETERMINE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
CRITERIA COMBINING THE HIGHER OF THE
FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES AND
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

| Family Size | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metro | $5,250 | $7,390 | $10,140 | $12,520 | $14,770 | $17,280 |
| Non-Metro | $5,250 | $7,580 | $10,410 | $12,850 | $15,160 | $17,730 |

For a family of more than six people add to the figure in column (6) $2,510 for each additional person in Metro areas; $2,570 for each additional person in Non-Metro areas (this information is current as of August 1985).

EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons comprise: 1) all those who worked during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and; 2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

In addition to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, estimates are made for agricultural, self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. These are added to adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to determine total persons employed.

These employment figures are then adjusted to a labor area resident-persons-employed total by estimates for dual jobholders and commuters.

Estimating procedures for all groups other than nonagricultural wage and salary use, for the most part, non-survey methods.

Total employment is adjusted periodically in line with the annual results of the New Mexico portion of the Current Population Survey household survey.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Provides low-income households with increased food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more adequate nutritional diet through a federal program regulated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The food stamp coupons may be exchanged in normal retail grocery outlets for food items.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

The purpose of this Act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment.

## LABOR AREA

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo County which makes up the Albuquerque MSA labor market area, Dona Ana County, which makes up the Las Cruces MSA and Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties which make up the Santa Fe MSA.

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the noninstitutionalized population 16 years old and over in the labor force.

## LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected MSA's and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The LLSIL was not revised for FY 1983 by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) because the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer publishes the lower family budget data which ETA used to determine the LLSIL. The most recent estimates (1981) showed:

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR

| | 70% | | 100% | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | METRO | NON-METRO | METRO | NON-METRO |
| Albuquerque | $10,410 | - | $14,870 | - |
| Balance of NM | $10,410 | $10,310 | $14,870 | $14,730 |

## METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1970 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdictions within the MSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

## METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

The general concept of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Specifically, an area must either have a city with a population of at least 50,000 or it must have an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total county (ies) population of at least 100,000.

NEW HIRE

New hire refers to a person on a firm's payroll in the reference quarter who is not on the firm's payroll in any of the previous four quarters.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are developed on a current basis principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. They are adjusted periodically to correspond with virtually a complete count of establishments reporting employment in accordance with unemployment insurance laws.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the twelfth) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area. All data in this classification has been converted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

POVERTY

The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, sex and age of the family head and number of children under 18 years of age. It was discovered from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

## POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES

| Family Size | April 1986 guidelines |
|---|---|
| 1 | $5,360 |
| 2 | $7,240 |
| 3 | $9,120 |
| 4 | $11,000 |
| 5 | $12,880 |
| 6 | $14,760 |
| 7 | $16,640 |
| 8 | $18,520 |
| For each additional family member add | $1,880 |

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Individuals receiving federal, state or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.

## SCHOOL DROPOUT

An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to compulsory attendance laws who has not received a secondary school diploma or certifi-fation (GED).

## SERVICE DELIVERY AREA (SDA)

Is the geographic designation given to an area in which a particular governmental unit is responsible for the administration of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds. New Mexico has three SDAs; Bernalillo County, the Navajo Nation, and the Balance of State. These areas must meet federal guidelines as per the Act.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week (the week including the twelfth of the month), who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff or waiting to start new jobs within the next 30 days are also counted as unemployed. Monthly unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the nation as a whole; however, they are developed on the basis of a slightly different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey data for New Mexico statewide is usable only on an annual basis. Estimates for unemployment on a monthly basis are made using operational unemployment insurance data and estimates of workers not covered under

unemployment insurance. These monthly estimates are adjusted periodically in line with the annual survey results. Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

WELFARE

Financial assistance, child care and similar services provided by a public agency without charge to its participants.